AAship	SAN	RIN	Full Title	External Abstract	Time Table	Rulemaking Stage	Priority Category	EO 13771 Designation
OAR	5953	2060-AT21	Vehicle Test Procedure Adjustments for Tier 3 Test Fuel	This rule will amend vehicle test procedures to account for current transition in the test fuels used for compliance testing under EPA and NHTSA's joint greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and corporate average fuel economy standards (CAFE) (77 FR 62624) and EPA's Tier 3 standards (79 FR 23414, April 28, 2014). This will ensure that testing results are consistent across both programs and avoid changes in the stringency of the GHG/Fuel Economy program.	11/30/2018 - NPRM: 03/29/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Technical amendment
OAR	6723	2060-AU08	Update to NOX SIP Call Regulations - Addition of Monitoring Flexibility and General Streamlining of Provisions	This proposal would revise the existing NOX SIP Call regulations to add flexibility for states to amend their State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to allow alternative monitoring in place of 40 CFR Part 75 continuous emission monitoring (CEMS) for certain large industrial boilers and turbines. Ultimately, this flexibility could be made available to approximately 450 units through state SIPs. The proposal would also eliminate obsolete provisions and make non-substantive clarifications to the remaining regulations.	10/01/2018 - NPRM:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	6715	2060-AU03	Treatment of Biogenic CO2 Emissions under the Clean Air Act Permitting Programs	This proposed action will establish the treatment of biogenic carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from the use of certain biomass feedstocks at stationary sources under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V permitting programs. The proposed action will be based on the Agency's policy regarding the treatment of biogenic CO2 emissions under the Clean Air Act.	12/05/2019 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Too early to determine
OAR	6757	2060-AU09	The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021-2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will propose rules to adjust the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions standards for model years (MYs) 2021 through 2026 light-duty vehicles. EPA established national GHG emissions standards under the Clean Air Act that extend through 2025. This rulemaking will propose adjustments to those standards, following conclusion of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) process and EPA's Final Determination that it is appropriate to adjust the MY22-25 GHG emission standards.	08/15/2018 - NPRM: 01/31/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5250.2	2060-AQ36	Supplemental Determinations for Renewable Fuels Produced Under the Final RFS2 Program from Palm Oil	As part of ongoing implementation of the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Program, the Agency reviews new fuel pathways to evaluate their lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and determine their eligibility for the RFS program. In 2012, EPA issued a notice of data availability seeking public comment on the Agency's analysis of the lifecycle GHG emissions associated with biofuels produced from palm oil. The Agency intends to complete the evaluation of the palm oil fuel pathways under the RFS program through a supplemental action.	01/27/2012 - NODA: 77 FR 4300 02/14/2012 - NODA Extension: 77 FR 8254 12/16/2020 - Final Rule:	Pending	Substantive, nonsignificant	Other - Notice that is taking comment
OAR	6887	2060-AU27	Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines Amendments	This action will amend the Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII) to provide regulatory relief for owners and operators of stationary CI engines in remote areas of Alaska. Subpart IIII currently requires new CI engines in remote areas of Alaska to meet the Tier 4 PM emission standard for 2014 model year and later engines. In order to comply with the Tier 4 PM standard, owners/operators must purchase Tier 3 engines and retrofit the new engine with a diesel particulate filter. EPA is proposing to remove the requirement that new CI engines in remote areas of Alaska must meet the Tier 4 PM emission standard. EPA has already revised the rule to remove the requirement for these engines to meet the Tier 4 standards for other pollutants.	03/07/2019 - NPRM: 11/28/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5532.1	Not Assigned	Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries - Response to Reconsideration on NSPS	This action would propose to resolve remaining issues from the 2008 petition for reconsideration of NSPS Ja. Administrative petitions for reconsideration were granted and the corresponding litigation over the final rule has been stayed while EPA resolves reconsideration issues pursuant to a settlement agreement.	09/13/9999 - NPRM: 09/29/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary.
OAR	5529	2060-AQ72	Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Other Solid Waste Incineration Units	The EPA promulgated emissions standards for Other Solid Waste Incineration (OSWI) units on December 16, 2005. Units covered under this rule include certain very small municipal waste combustion and institutional waste incineration units. In light of the statutory requirements for establishing emissions standards under Clean Air Act section 129 and the recent case law relevant to those requirements, the EPA took a voluntary remand of the OSWI rule. This action will propose revisions to the OSWI rule.	09/09/9999 - NPRM: 12/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6630	2060-AT84	Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units; Technical Amendments	On June 23, 2016, the EPA issued final amendments to the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) Units. Subsequent to the final rule, a few testing and monitoring issues were identified during the implementation phase. On June15, 2018, the EPA proposed to add a few technical clarifications to the CISWI rule (83 FR 28068) to resolve these implementation issues. In this action, the EPA intends to finalize the technical amendments as proposed.	06/15/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 28068 10/25/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OAR	6717	2060-AU00	Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters and New Residential Hydronic Heaters and Forced-Air Furnaces Amendments.	On February 3, 2015, EPA signed a final rule that made revisions to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for new residential wood heaters. This action updates the 1988 NSPS to reflect significant advancements in wood heater technologies and design, broadens the range of residential wood-heating appliances covered by the regulation, and improves and streamlines implementation procedures. This rule requires manufacturers to redesign wood heaters to be cleaner and lower emitting. In general, the design changes would also make the heaters perform better and be more efficient. The revisions will streamline the process for testing new model lines by allowing the use of International Standards Organization (ISO)-accredited laboratories and certifying bodies, which will expand the number of facilities that can be used for testing and certification of the new model lines. This action includes the following new residential wood-heating appliances: adjustable burn rate wood heaters, pellet stoves, single burn rate wood heaters, outdoor hydronic heaters (outdoor wood boilers), indoor hydronic heaters (indoor wood boilers), wood-fired forced air furnaces, and masonry heaters. These standards apply only to new residential wood heaters and not to existing residential wood-heating appliances. In this proposed action, we are proposing to allow retailers a period of time after the May 2020 compliance date to sell units that were manufactured before the May 2020 compliance date.	10/01/2018 - NPRM: 02/08/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	6719	2060-AU07	Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters and New Residential Hydronic Heaters and Forced-Air Furnaces	On February 3, 2015, EPA signed a final rule that made revisions to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for new residential wood heaters. The 2015 rule updates the 1988 NSPS to reflect significant advancements in wood heater technologies and design, broadens the range of residential wood-heating appliances covered by the regulation, and improves and streamlines implementation procedures. The 2015 rule requires manufacturers to redesign wood heaters to be cleaner and lower emitting. In general, the design changes would also make the heaters perform better and be more efficient. The revisions will streamline the process for testing new model lines by allowing the use of International Standards Organization (ISO)-accredited laboratories and certifying bodies, which will expand the number of facilities that can be used for testing and certification of the new model lines. The 2015 rule includes the following new residential wood-heating appliances: adjustable burn rate wood heaters, pellet stoves, single burn rate wood heaters, outdoor hydronic heaters (outdoor wood boilers), indoor hydronic heaters (indoor wood boilers), wood-fired forced air furnaces, and masonry heaters. These standards apply only to new residential wood heaters and not to existing residential wood-heating appliances. The Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking being developed in this action is soliciting comments on issues raised by industry.	10/01/2018 - ANPRM: 05/31/2019 - NPRM:	Pre-Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5233	2060-AP06	Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators	The New Source Performance Standards for Grain Elevators was promulgated in 1978 with the latest amendments made in 1984. Since that time, there have been a number of changes in the technology used for storing and loading/unloading grain at elevators. Also, increased production of corn used for ethanol fuel has created a demand for more grain storage. These standards are being updated again now to ensure that they protect human health while minimizing the compliance burden on grain elevators.	07/09/2014 - NPRM: 79 FR 39241 09/16/2014 - NPRM Extension: 79 FR 55413 11/07/2014 - NPRM Extension2: 79 FR 66346 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6013	Not Assigned	Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants	The New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Glass Manufacturing (Glass NSPS) is found at subpart CC within part 60 of the CFR. The rule addresses emissions from glass melting furnaces. We plan to review and update the rule based on the best system of emission reduction, which is the level of control that is required under the NSPS rules. Approximately 120 glass plants operate at least two furnaces per facility in the U.S. The furnace walls are made of refractory bricks, which are eventually consumed by the melting process. A typical glass furnace can be expected to last about 10-12 years (�furnace life,' or �campaign') before it must be turned off, cooled, deconstructed and reconstructed. During reconstruction, most companies take the opportunity to improve technology, efficiency, and install any new equipment or improve furnace design. Glass manufacturers have installed continuous emission measurement systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and sulfur dioxide (SO2), and air pollution control devices (APCDs) for emissions of particulate matter, NOx and SO2 on at least half of the existing furnaces. Two glass producers have installed APCDs on 100 percent of their furnaces.	09/09/9999 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.

OAR	5931.6	2060-AU15	Revisit Area Designation for 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS in Freestone and Anderson Counties, Rusk and Panola Counties, and Titus County in Texas	On December 13, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated initial air quality designations for four areas in Texas for the 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO2) primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The action was a supplement to the second of four expected sets of actions to designate areas of the U.S. for the 2010 SO2 NAAQS. In the December 13, 2016, action, three areas were designated nonattainment and one area was designated unclassifiable. The three nonattainment areas are in Freestone and Anderson Counties, Rusk and Panola Counties, and Titus County in Texas. The nonattainment designation was based on EPA's analysis of air quality modeling submitted by Vistra Energy (owner of three power plants in the nonattainment areas) and Sierra Club. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) maintains that air quality monitoring is the best way to assess air quality around these plants and did not submit a modeling analysis. TCEQ and Vistra Energy have both filed petitions for judicial review of the Round 2 designations and both have administratively petitioned EPA to change the nonattainment designations. In September 2017, EPA responded to Vistra's petition (preceded the TCEQ petition by several months) for reconsideration by indicating an intent to undertake an administrative action with notice and comment to revisit the nonattainment designations, and the 5th Circuit granted EPA's motion to place the judicial petitions in abeyance on this basis. The three areas in Texas remain nonattainment pending the outcome of EPA's intended administrative action. This action will initiate a notice and comment rulemaking to revisit the initial area designations for Freestone and Anderson Counties, Rusk and Panola Counties, and Titus County in Texas.	10/03/2018 - NPRM: 01/31/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Routine and Frequent	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5931.5	2060-AU14	Revisit Area Designation for 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS for Williamson County, Illinois	On July 12, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated initial air quality designations for certain areas in the United States (U.S.) for the 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO2) primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). It was the second of four expected sets of actions to designate areas of the U.S. for the 2010 SO2 NAAQS. In the July 12, 2016 action, Williamson County, Illinois was designated nonattainment. The nonattainment designation was based on EPA's analysis of air quality modeling submitted by Southern Illinois Power Cooperative (SIPC, owner of Marion Power Station), Sierra Club, and Illinois EPA. SIPC filed a petition for judicial review of the Round 2 designations and has twice administratively petitioned EPA to change the nonattainment designation, submitting information to support claims that the violating receptor area was and/or is under controlled access and is not ambient air. In January 2017, EPA denied SIPC's petition for reconsideration under then-Administrator McCarthy, and SIPC filed a petition for judicial review of that denial, which is consolidated with their previous challenge. In September 2017, EPA responded to SIPC's subsequent petition for error correction by indicating an intent to undertake an administrative action with notice and comment to revisit the nonattainment designation, and the D.C. Circuit granted EPA's motion to place the judicial petitions in abeyance on this basis. The area in Williamson County, IL remains nonattainment pending the outcome of EPA's intended administrative action. This action will initiate a notice and comment rulemaking to revisit the initial area designation for Williamson County, Illinois.	11/02/2018 - NPRM: 03/04/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Routine and Frequent	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5841	2060-AS62	Revisions to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Permitting Regulations and Establishment of a GHG SER for GHG Emissions Under the PSD Program	The EPA is taking this action to establish a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significant Emission Rate (SER) under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) air permitting program and finalize certain revisions to the provisions of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Tailoring Rule.The GHG SER would establish an appropriate threshold level below which Best Available Control Technology (BACT) is not required for a source's GHG emissions. The Tailoring Rule revisions will allow us to revise certain GHG permitting regulatory provisions, which include the PSD GHG Plantwide Applicability Limits (PALs), and will also implement a recent Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia decision that ordered, among other things, that the Tailoring Rule regulations under review be vacated to the extent they require a stationary source to obtain a title V permit solely because the source emits or has the potential to emit GHG above the applicable thresholds.	10/03/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 68110 11/18/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 81711 09/09/9999 - Final Rule: 09/09/9999 - Supplemental NPRM:	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status
OAR	5836	2060-AS61	Revisions to the Petition Provisions of the Title V Permitting Program	This final rule is expected to identify requirements for and provide guidance on the substance and format of title V petitions submitted to the agency as well as instructions for submitting such petitions through the agency's preferred electronic submittal system or specified alternative methods. Furthermore, this final rule is anticipated to identify administrative record requirements that are intended to ensure complete permit records consistent with the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Finally, this rule is expected to be responsive to certain title V Task Force recommendations.	08/24/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 57822 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OAR	5969	2060-AS95	Revisions to Testing Regulations for Air Emission Sources	This action corrects and updates source test methods, performance specifications, and testing regulations for air emission sources under 40 CFR parts 51, 60, and 63. The revisions include corrections to testing provisions that contain inaccuracies and typographical errors, updates to outdated test methods, and the addition of alternative testing procedures the agency has deemed acceptable to use. An example correction is in Method 204, where the current enclosure area ratio, which is inadvertently identified as being less than 10.05, would be corrected to be less than 0.05. The EPA promulgates correction rules for testing regulations every few years to keep rules up-to-date and to ensure that compliance testing and monitoring are done correctly.	01/26/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 3636 11/23/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	7164	Not Assigned	Revisions to Test Methods and Performance Specifications for Air Emission Sources	This action makes corrections and updates to test methods and performance specifications for air emission sources under 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, and 63. The revisions include corrections to testing provisions that contain inaccuracies and typographical errors, updates to outdated test methods, and the addition of alternative testing procedures to provide testers enhanced flexibility. For example, the incorrect chemical compound, sodium sulfite would be replaced with sodium nitrite in Method 7C. In Method 12, SW-846 methods would be added as alternative analytical procedures. The 2010 version of ASTM D2369 would be added to Method 24. Various sections of Performance Specification 9 are confusing and would be re-written to provide clarity. This action is developed every few years to keep rules up-to-date and to ensure that compliance testing and monitoring are done correctly.	07/19/2019 - NPRM: 01/31/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5237	2060-AP08	Revisions to Test Method for Determining Stack Gas Velocity Taking into Account Velocity Decay near the Stack Walls	This action revises the voluntary test method for determining volumetric gas flow taking into account the velocity decay near the stack or duct walls. The current method addresses only sources where the flow measurements are made in locations with circular cross-sections. This revised test method addresses flow measurement locations with both circular and rectangular cross-sections, increases the accuracy of the method, and simplifies its application. The primary users of the method are owners and operators of utility units subject to the Acid Rain program and large electric generating units and large non-generating units that are subject to the nitrogen oxide State Implementation Plan call.	08/25/2009 - NPRM: 74 FR 42819 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Substantive, nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5883	2060-AS91	Revisions to Method 202: Dry Impinger Method for Determining Condensable Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources	States are now required to account for Condensable Particulate Matter (CPM) in establishing emissions limits for particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) in all applicable Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and nonattainment New Source Review (NSR) permits issued. The NSR regulations require that the measurement and control of PM from major stationary sources and major modifications include the condensable component for both PM2.5 and PM10 emissions. Accordingly, CPM must be considered (1) in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program in areas that are classified attainment or unclassifiable for the 1997 annual secondary, 2008 24-hour primary or secondary or 2012 annual primary PM2.5 NAAQS or the PM10 NAAQS, and (2) in nonattainment NSR in areas that are nonattainment for any of the PM2.5 or PM10 NAAQS. Stakeholders have expressed concern that source-specific CPM test results obtained with Method 202 could include positive bias that translates into overestimations of emissions. Some of these stakeholder issues involve the quality of reagent chemicals used in the method, while other issues involve equipment preparation or contamination pre- and post-sampling. Such overestimation could inappropriately affect determinations as to whether major source nonattainment NSR or PSD applies to a new source or modification, required air quality impact analyses and emission offset requirements. The EPA is revising sections of Method 202 including, but not limited to, the proof blank train preparation and recovery requirements in the method and use of the proof and field train blanks. The revisions would address consistency in the execution of Method 202, which has shown wide variation in its implementation, and allow many performance-based options and procedures.	09/08/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 42508 10/26/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory

OAR	6411	2060-AT80	Revisions to Appendix P to 40 CFR Part 51, Concerning Minimum Emission Reporting Requirements in SIPs	In this action, EPA intends to update a regulation, Appendix P to Part 51, promulgated in 1975, specifying what State Implementation Plans (SIPs) must require of sources with continuous monitoring systems for four source categories under which EPA's earliest New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) required new or modified sources to have continuous monitoring systems. The four source categories are fossil fuel-fired steam generators, fluid bed catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators, sulfuric acid plants, and nitric acid plants. What EPA specified for SIPs in Appendix P to Part 51 was, by design, similar to what EPA specified in Part 60 NSPS regulations at that time, including the requirement to report excess emissions on a quarterly basis, at a minimum. In 1999, EPA relaxed the reporting frequency for most NSPS from quarterly to semiannual, but didn't change the Appendix P to Part 51 requirements. As a result, the still-quarterly requirement under Appendix P to Part 51 is no longer consistent with the NSPS requirements, as originally intended. In this action, EPA would propose to change the Part 51 specified required minimum reporting frequency for sources with continuous monitoring systems from quarterly to semiannual. This would allow (but not require) states to reduce, through their SIPs, the required minimum frequency of excess emissions reporting for these four source categories from quarterly to semiannual. This would harmonize the minimum reporting frequency under SIPs with what EPA requires of the same source categories in numerous other, more recent, regulations, e.g., through NSPS (Part 60), NESHAP (Parts 61 and 63), and the title V operating permits program (Parts 70 and 71). Some states assert that quarterly reporting by the affected source categories has proven unnecessary and overly burdensome. A change from quarterly to semiannual minimum reporting frequency, although reducing burden on certain sources and states, would still provide sufficiently timely information to ensure compliance and enable adequate enforcement of applicable requirements.	10/01/2018 - NPRM: 01/31/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5937	2060-AT09	Revision to Method 23 -Determination of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-P-Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans from Stationary Sources	This action will revise 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 23, 'Determination of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-P-Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans from Stationary Sources,' which was last revised on March 31, 1995 (60 FR 28378). This update to Method 23 is a complete republication of the method to determine polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD's) and dibenzofurans (PCDF's) which will now include an option to determine polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's), and/or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's). This update would revise the analytical procedure to include isotope dilution mass spectrometry combined with high resolution gas chromatography which is consistent with industry practice. The update will move the method from a prescriptive to a performance-based methodology and remove requirements in the method to use outdated standards or materials. This will provide industry an appropriate method in the execution of Method 23, which has shown wide variation in its implementation, and will allow many performance-based options and procedures.	09/09/9999 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5102	2060-AO25	Revision of Hearing-Protector Regulations	In August, 2009, the EPA proposed amendments to the labeling regulations for hearing protection devices at 40 CFR 211Supbart B, for products that are sold wholly or in part on the basis of their ability to reduce the level of sound entering a person's ears, typically referred to as 'Hearing Protectors.' This action was taken under the authority of Section 8 of the Noise Control Act of 1972, which authorizes EPA to revise the current compliance test methodologies as necessary, and incorporate new test methods and rating schemes to address hearing protector technologies that have evolved since initial promulgation of the regulation in 1979.	08/05/2009 - NPRM: 74 FR 39150 08/21/2009 - NPRM Extension: 74 FR 42223 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5319	2060-AP43	Revision of 40 CFR Part 192--Health and Environmental Protection Standards for Uranium and Thorium Mill Tailings and Uranium In Situ Leaching Processing Facilities	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed new health and environmental protection standards under the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) of 1978. The standards proposed in this action would be applicable to byproduct materials produced by uranium in-situ recovery (ISR) and would be implemented by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and NRC Agreement States. EPA has determined to withdraw this proposal at this time because the current and projected level of activity in the uranium recovery industry is significantly reduced compared to previous expectations.	01/26/2015 - NPRM: 80 FR 4155 04/24/2015 - NPRM Extension: 80 FR 22964 01/19/2017 - Supplemental NPRM: 82 FR 7400 08/02/2017 - Supplemental NPRM Extension: 82 FR 35924 07/20/2018 - Withdrawal Notice:	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OAR	5788	2060-AS35	Review of the Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ecological Effects of Oxides of Nitrogen, Oxides of Sulfur and Particulate Matter.	Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA is required to review and, if appropriate, revise the air quality criteria and national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On April 3, 2012, the EPA published a final rule in which the Agency determined to retain the current secondary standards (welfare-based) for nitrogen oxides (NOx) and for sulfur oxides (SOx). On January 15, 2013, the EPA published a final rule in which the Agency retained the secondary standards for particulate matter. This review of the air quality criteria and secondary standards for ecological effects of SOx, NOx and particulate matter includes the preparation of an Integrated Science Assessment, Risk/Exposure Assessment, and a Policy Assessment by the EPA, with opportunities for review by the EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents will inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the standards. This proposed decision will be published in the Federal Register with opportunity provided for public comment. The Administrator's final decisions will take into consideration these documents, CASAC advice, and public comment on the proposed decision.	09/09/9999 - NPRM:	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5747	2060-AT68	Review of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Oxides	Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, EPA is required to review and if appropriate revise the air quality criteria and national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On June 22, 2010, EPA published a final rule to revise the primary (health-based) NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides to provide increased protection for public health. This review of the 2010 NAAQS includes the preparation by EPA of an Integrated Review Plan, an Integrated Science Assessment, a Risk/Exposure Assessment, and also a Policy Assessment Document, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the current standard. This proposed decision was published in the Federal Register with opportunity provided for public comment. The Administrator's final decisions will take into consideration these documents, CASAC advice, and public comment on the proposed decision.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26752 06/21/2018 - NPRM Extension: 83 FR 28843 01/31/2019 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	7047	Not Assigned	Review of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone	Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, EPA is required to review and if appropriate revise the air quality criteria for the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On October 26, 2015, EPA published a final rule revising the NAAQS for ozone to provide increased protection for public health and welfare. This review will include the preparation of an Integrated Review Plan, an Integrated Science Assessment, and, if warranted, a Risk/Exposure Assessment, and also a Policy Assessment by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the current standards. This decision will be published in the Federal Register with opportunity provided for public comment. The Administrator's final decisions will take into consideration these documents, CASAC advice, and public comment on the proposed decision.	09/09/9999 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5823	2060-AS50	Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter	Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, EPA is required to review and if appropriate revise the air quality criteria and national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On January 13, 2013, the EPA published a final rule revising the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) NAAQS for particulate matter (78 FR 3086) to provide increased protection against the health effects of PM. This review includes the preparation of an Integrated Review Plan, an Integrated Science Assessment and, if warranted, a Risk/Exposure Assessment, and also a Policy Assessment by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents will inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the standards. This proposed decision will be published in the Federal Register with opportunity provided for public comment. The Administrator's final decisions will take into consideration these documents and public comment on the proposed decision.	09/09/9999 - NPRM:	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5548.6	2060-AT56	Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units	On April 4, 2017, the EPA announced it is reviewing the Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units, found at 40 CFR Part 60, subpart TTTT.	08/15/2018 - NPRM: 12/28/2018 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OAR	6712.1	2060-AU04	Response to the Section 126(b) Petition from New York	This rulemaking will respond to a petition submitted by New York requesting a finding that the collection of identified sources in nine states (Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia) significantly contribute and interfere with maintenance of the 2008 and 2015 ozone national ambient air quality standards in New York State.	11/23/2018 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5996.1	2060-AT40	Response to the November 28, 2016 Section 126 Petition from Delaware	This rulemaking will finalize a response to a petition submitted by the State of Delaware under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that Conemaugh Generating Station, located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, emits air pollutant emissions in violation of the CAA.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26666 06/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 26682 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5984.1	2060-AT38	Response to the November 2016 Section 126 Petition from Delaware	This rulemaking will finalize a response to a petition submitted by the state of Delaware under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that emissions from the Homer City Generating Stations' generating units located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, are significantly contributing to the nonattainment of, and interfering with maintenance of, the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS in Delaware.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26666 06/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 26682 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5986.1	2060-AT39	Response to the August 2016 Section 126 Petition from Maryland	This rulemaking will finalize a response to a petition submitted by the state of Maryland under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that emissions from 36 electric generating units are significantly contributing to the nonattainment of, and interfering with maintenance of, the 2008 ozone NAAQS in Maryland.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26666 06/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 26682 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5961.1	2060-AT37	Response to the August 2016 Section 126 Petition from Delaware	This rulemaking will finalize a response to a petition submitted by the state of Delaware under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that emissions from the Harrison Power Station located near Haywood, Harrison County, West Virginia are significantly contributing to the nonattainment of, and interfering with maintenance of, the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS in Delaware.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26666 06/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 26682 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5347	2060-AP51	Response to Section 126 Petition from North Carolina	The EPA is reconsidering its decision to deny the petition submitted by the State of North Carolina to the EPA pursuant to section 126 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). North Carolina submitted a petition on March 18, 2004 alleging that upwind major sources of PM and ozone precursors were contributing significantly to North Carolina's ability to attain or maintain the PM and ozone NAAQS. In 2006, the EPA denied North Carolina's petition in conjunction with issuing the CAIR federal implementation plan rule. As a result of a remand of the CAIR, the legal basis for denying the PM part of North Carolina's petition no longer exists. On March 5, 2009 the D.C. Circuit of Appeals granted our motion for voluntary remand of our decision to deny North Carolina's petition.	09/09/9999 - NPRM:	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time
OAR	5353	2060-AP60	Response to Section 126 Petition from Delaware	EPA is taking action on a petition submitted by Delaware under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. On December 18, 2008, EPA received Delaware's section 126 petition. In this petition, Delaware seeks emissions reductions from large electric generating units in a number of upwind states in order to reduce the contributions from their emissions to attainment and maintenance problems the 1997 PM2.5 NAAQS and the 1997 ozone NAAQS in Delaware.	09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time
OAR	5268	2060-AP21	Response to Section 126 Petition From Warrick County, Indiana and the Town of Newburgh, Indiana	This rulemaking will respond to a petition submitted by Warrick County, Indiana and the Town of Newburgh, Indiana under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that a power plant being proposed to be built in Henderson County, Kentucky (Cash Creek) will emit air pollutants that will significantly contribute to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, Warrick County and Newburgh, Indiana with respect to the national ambient air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter. Based on such a finding, the petition requests that the EPA establish emission limitations for the proposed power plant to prevent the significant contribution.	09/09/9999 - NPRM:	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time
OAR	5951.1	2060-AT36	Response to Clean Air Act July 2016 Section 126(b) Petitions from Delaware	This rulemaking will finalize a petition submitted by the state of Delaware under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that emissions from the Brunner Island Generation Station located in York, Pennsylvania are significantly contributing to the nonattainment of, and interfering with maintenance of, the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS in Delaware.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26666 06/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 26682 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OAR	7093	Not Assigned	Response to CAA Section 176A(a)(2) Petition from the State of Maine	This notice and comment action will respond to a CAA section 176A(a)(2) petition date August 27, 2018, from the state of Maine. The petition requests that EPA remove most of the state of Maine (except for Acadia National Park and certain named municipalities) from the Ozone Transport Region.	01/28/2019 - Final Rule: 06/24/2019 - NPRM:	Proposed Rule	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	6459	2060-AT79	Repeal of Emission Requirements for Glider Vehicles, Glider Engines, and Glider Kits	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing to repeal the emission standards and other requirements for heavy-duty glider vehicles, glider engines, and glider kits based on a proposed interpretation of the Clean Air Act (CAA) under which glider vehicles would be found not to constitute 'new motor vehicles' within the meaning of CAA section 216(3), glider engines would be found not to constitute 'new motor vehicle engines' within the meaning of CAA section 216(3), and glider kits would not be treated as 'incomplete' new motor vehicles. Under this proposed interpretation, EPA would lack authority to regulate glider vehicles, glider engines, and glider kits under CAA section 202(a)(1).	11/16/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 53442 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Long-Term Action	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5548.7	2060-AT55	Repeal of Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units	On April 4, 2017, the EPA announced it is reviewing the Clean Power Plan, found at 40 CFR Part 60, subpart UUUU via Executive Order 13771. This action proposes to withdraw the Clean Power Plan on grounds that it exceeds the statutory authority provided under section 111 of the Clean Air Act. The proposed Repeal was published on October 16, 2017.	10/16/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 48035 11/08/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 51787 02/01/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 4620 12/28/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5845	2060-AS66	Renewables Enhancement and Growth Support Rule	This action finalizes several changes intended to provide further opportunity for expanding the production and use of renewable fuels under the RFS program, and to reduce burden for regulated entities. This action allows renewable feedstocks that have been partially processed at one facility (commonly referred to as biointermediate feedstocks) to be fully converted into qualified finished renewable fuel at another facility. This action also includes the addition of several new feedstock and fuel pathways and makes numerous other revisions and technical corrections to the RFS and other fuels programs. Finally, this action implements quality specifications for fuel blends containing 16 to 83 volume percent ethanol. This would provide additional flexibility for ethanol flex fuel (EFF) producers to support distribution and use while continuing to ensure EFF quality is consistent with current vehicle emissions control system needs.	11/16/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 80828 12/14/2016 - NODA: 81 FR 90294 12/27/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 95097 05/06/2020 - Final Rule:	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	6642	2060-AT93	Renewable Fuel Volume Standards for 2019 and Biomass-Based Diesel Volume (BBD) for 2020	The Clean Air Act requires EPA to promulgate regulations that specify the annual volume requirements for renewable fuels under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program. Standards are to be set for four different categories of renewable fuels: cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel. The statute requires that the standards be finalized by November 30 of the year prior to the year in which the standards would apply. In the case of biomass-based diesel, the statute requires applicable volumes to be set no later than 14 months prior to the year for which the requirements would apply.	07/10/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 32024 07/03/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 31098 11/30/2018 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6884	2060-AU28	Renewable Fuel Standard Program Modification of Applicable Volumes, 2020 Standards and Other Changes	Under the statutory provisions governing the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program, EPA is required to modify the applicable annual volume targets specified in the statute for future years if waivers of those volumes in past years met certain specified thresholds. Those thresholds have been met or are expected to be met in the near future. As a result, EPA is proposing a rulemaking that will propose modifying the applicable volumes targets for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel for the years 2020 - 2022. In concert with these modifications, EPA will be proposed volumes requirements for biomass-based diesel for 2021 and 2022. Since the timetable for this rulemaking overlaps that for the annual standard-setting rulemakings, this rulemaking will also include the applicable percentage standards for 2020. Finally, this rulemaking includes several regulatory amendments designed to provide clarity and increase opportunities for renewable fuel prodcution.	01/31/2019 - NPRM: 12/18/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6629	2060-AT91	Relaxation of the Federal Reid vapor Pressure (RVP) Gasoline Volatility Standard for the 5-Parish Baton Rouge, Louisiana Area	To reduce gasoline emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) that are a major contributor to ground-level ozone (smog), EPA's regulations establish maximum Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) gasoline standards of 9.0 psi or 7.8 psi sold during the summer ozone season based on the state, the month, and the area's ozone designation. EPA is finalizing to approve Louisiana's request to relax the RVP standard for gasoline sold in the parishes of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, Ascension, and Iberville from 7.8 psi to 9.0 psi by revising 40 CFR 80.27. This rulemaking is not expected to have an adverse impact on air quality in the subject area.	06/14/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 27740 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory

OAR	4793.2	2060-AP80	Reconsideration of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR) Project Aggregation	Under the New Source Review (NSR) preconstruction permitting program, stationary sources undergoing modifications need to determine whether their physical or operational changes are a 'major modification' based on the emissions increase that would result from the changes. The term 'project aggregation' within the NSR program refers to the grouping of related physical and/or operational changes at a facility into a single project, and combining the corresponding emission increases or decreases for purposes of determining NSR applicability. In January 2009, the EPA finalized an interpretation of existing NSR regulations that changes at a facility should be aggregated into a single project if they are 'substantially related.' The action also addressed how the timing of changes should be considered for aggregation purposes, and, as a statement of policy, it created a presumption against aggregating changes that occur 3 or more years apart. This 2009 action is currently stayed and under reconsideration by EPA. This current action will finalize the reconsideration of the 2009 action.	04/15/2010 - NPRM: 75 FR 19567 05/14/2010 - NPRM Extension: 75 FR 27191 05/18/2010 - Final Rule: 75 FR 27643 10/01/2018 - Final Rule 2:	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Other - Not a rule - final action
OAR	6839	2060-AU24	Reconsideration of Standards of Performance and Emission Guidelines for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	This action is in response to seven petitions for reconsideration by industry and environmental stakeholders of the agency's promulgated Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills and its companion rule, Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. The EPA finalized these two rules on August 29, 2016 (81 FR 59332 and 81 FR 59276). The petitions raised at least one objection to the rule requirements included in the final rule that arose after the comment period or was impracticable to raise during the comment period and that is of central relevance to the rule. In a letter signed May 5, 2017, the Administrator granted reconsideration of six specific issues in a petition from industry representatives: (1) tier 4 surface emission monitoring; (2) annual liquids reporting; (3) corrective action timeline procedures; (4) overlapping applicability with other rules; (5) the definition of cover penetration; and (6) design plan approval, as well as any other matter that will benefit from additional comment. This action proposes the EPA's response to the issues for which the EPA granted reconsideration.	03/25/2019 - NPRM: 03/25/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	4908	2060-AM75	Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act	These amendments would address when a major source can become an area source, and, thus, become not subject to national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for major sources under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112. The amendments will implement the EPA's plain language reading of the CAA section 112 definitions of 'major' and 'area' sources as discussed in the January 2018 William Wehrum memorandum titled 'Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.' (See notice in 83 FR 5543, February 8, 2018.) This action will provide an opportunity for interested persons to provide comment on many of the same issues covered in the 2007 NESHAP: General Provision Amendments (72 FR 69, January 3, 2017).	01/03/2007 - NPRM: 72 FR 69 03/05/2007 - NPRM Extension: 72 FR 9718 02/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 5543 02/28/2019 - Supplemental NPRM:	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5206	2060-AO75	Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone: Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning System Servicing	This action would establish servicing and equipment provisions, as required by the Clean Air Act, for new alternative refrigerants in the motor vehicle air conditioning end-use currently listed as acceptable subject to use conditions under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program and being used in cars on the road today.	05/01/2019 - NPRM: 03/12/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - preliminary and may be non-significant
OAR	6714	2060-AU01	Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans	As indicated in January 17, 2018, letters to petitioners for reconsideration of the 2017 Regional Haze Rule (Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans; January 10, 2017), the EPA will undertake a notice-and-comment rulemaking in which it will address portions of the rule, including but not limited to the Reasonably Attributable Visibility Impairment provisions, the provisions regarding Federal Land Manager consultation and any other elements of the rule it may identify for additional consideration. Furthermore, the EPA plans to finalize one or more guidance documents for regional haze State Implementation Plan revisions due in 2021. Such guidance may also address some or all of the issues raised in the petitions for reconsideration.	09/09/9999 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - too early to determine
OAR	6782	2060-AU11	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Updates to the Significant New Alternatives Policy Program	This rule would address a court remand of EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program final rule issued on July 20, 2015 (2015 Rule) that, among other things, changed the listings for certain hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in various end-uses in the aerosols, refrigeration and air conditioning, and foam blowing sectors. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in the case of Mexichem Fluor, Inc. v. EPA vacated the 2015 Rule 'to the extent it requires manufacturers to replace HFCs with a substitute substance' and remanded the rule to EPA for further proceedings. EPA's SNAP program implements Section 612 of the Clean Air Act.	01/31/2019 - NPRM: 12/31/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OAR	6376	2060-AT81	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Revisions to the Refrigerant Management Requirements under the Clean Air Act	In 2016 EPA finalized a rule updating the refrigerant management requirements under the Clean Air Act. This action revisits aspects of the 2016 rule's extension of the refrigerant management requirements to substitutes like hydrofluorocarbons.		Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	6578	2060-AT88	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Revision to Aerosol Listing under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program	The EPA is planning to revise the listing under SNAP Rule 20 for aerosol propellant use of HFC-134a as it pertains to bear sprays and certain other fog-type defense aerosol sprays.	11/02/2019 - NPRM: 01/01/2021 - Final Rule:	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	4819	2060-AL94	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Process for Exempting Emergency Uses of Methyl Bromide	Under the Clean Air Act and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, this rule would seek to create an exemption for emergency uses of methyl bromide, an ozone depleting substance. This exemption is limited to no more than 20 metric tons per emergency event. This rule would define what qualifies as an emergency use.	09/09/9999 - NPRM:	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6399	2060-AT78	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Listing of Substitutes under the Significant New Alternatives Policy Program	EPA had received a number of manufacturers' submissions and petitions concerning listings of substitutes. This rule would propose listings based upon EPA's evaluation and other updates as appropriate.	09/13/2019 - NPRM: 01/16/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Some listings would be regulatory but are consistent with industry practice and are expected to impose little or no cost on industry. Other provisions would be deregulatory.
OAR	4599	2060-AK26	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Listing of Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Substances: N-Propyl Bromide	This final rule would make a determination as to whether n-propyl bromide (nPB) is an acceptable substitute for Class I and Class II ozone depleting substances used in aerosol solvent and adhesives end uses. If found acceptable, this would provide industry with another alternative to solvents with higher ozone depletion potential. An acceptability determination could include specific conditions on the use of nPB as a solvent, such as limiting the specific applications in which it may be used to those with low emissions and requiring exposure limits that would be sufficient to mitigate risk and that are consistent with industry practices. Any conditions would be for the purpose of ensuring that nPB is used in a manner that is as safe and environmentally protective as other available substitutes. OSHA has not set a specific exposure standard for nPB. If we determine that nPB cannot be used safely in a specific end use, as compared with other substitutes available for that end use, we would find it unacceptable.	06/03/2003 - NPRM: 68 FR 33283 10/02/2003 - NPRM2: 68 FR 56809 05/30/2007 - NPRM3: 72 FR 30168 11/13/2019 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6916	2060-AU26	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Adjustments to the Allowance System for Controlling HCFC Production and Import, 2020-2030, and Other Updates	EPA is proposing to allocate allowances for the production and consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) between 2020-2030, as well as make other minor changes related to the regulations at 40 CFR part 82 subpart A.	12/28/2018 - NPRM: 12/13/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - TBD
OAR	4940.2	2060-AQ47	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Reconsideration of Inclusion of Fugitive Emissions; Reconsideration	The EPA is proposing a rule based on the results of its reconsideration of the final rule titled, 'Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Reconsideration of Inclusion of Fugitive Emissions' (Fugitive Emissions Rule), published on December 19, 2008. Through a letter signed on April 24, 2009, the EPA granted reconsideration on a petition submitted by the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC), as well as an administrative stay of the Fugitive Emissions Rule provisions. On March 30, 2011, the EPA issued an interim rule that stayed the Fugitive Emissions Rule by reverting the text of the affected sections of the Code of Federal Regulations back to the prior rule language. This stay will remain in effect until the EPA completes its reconsideration and undertakes any associated rulemaking. In this action, the EPA will consider the petition for reconsideration, public comments, and information contained in the rulemaking docket to reach a decision on the reconsideration and finalize the rule.	09/09/9999 - NPRM:	Pending	Other Significant	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time

OAR	5076.1	2060-AP71	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Reasonable Possibility in Recordkeeping; Reconsideration	The EPA is convening a proceeding for reconsideration of a final rule published in the Federal Register on December 21, 2007 (72 FR 62607). The subject rule was promulgated in response to a remand by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in New York v. EPA, 413 F.3d 3 (D.C. Cir. 2005), in order to clarify the 'reasonable possibility' recordkeeping and reporting standard under the New Source Review (NSR) program. After review of issues raised by the State of New Jersey by petition and letter, we have decided to exercise our discretion to conduct a reconsideration of this final rule and will therefore be reopening the public comment period for the rule. The rule will remain in effect while our reconsideration proceeding is under way.	09/09/9999 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time
OAR	6598	2060-AT89	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Project Emissions Accounting	Under the New Source Review (NSR) pre-construction permitting program, sources undergoing modifications need to determine whether their modification is considered a major modification and thus subject to NSR pre-construction permitting. A source owner determines if its source is undergoing a major modification under NSR using a two-step applicability test. The first step is to determine if there is a 'significant emission increase' of a regulated NSR pollutant from the proposed modification (Step 1) and the second step is to determine if there is a 'significant net emission increase' of that pollutant (Step 2). In this action, we are proposing the consideration of emissions increases and decreases from a modification in Step 1 of the NSR major modification applicability test for all unit types (i.e., new, existing, and hybrid units).	12/11/2018 - NPRM:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - too early to make a designation
OAR	5185	2060-AO66	Plywood and Composite Wood Products (PCWP) Residual Risk and Technology Review and Amendments	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Plywood and Composite Wood Products (PCWP). The PCWP NESHAP, subpart DDDD, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on July 30, 2004, and was amended on February 16, 2006 and October 29, 2007. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from PCWP facilities. PCWP facilities include lumber, plywood, particleboard, medium density fiberboard, hardboard, (structural) fiberboard, oriented strand board (OSB) and engineered wood products manufacturing processes. The HAP emitted include formaldehyde, methanol, acetaldehyde, acrolein, phenol and propionaldehyde. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by June 30, 2020.	07/19/2019 - NPRM: 07/21/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5562	2060-AS26	Petition to Add n-Propyl Bromide to the List of Hazardous Air Pollutants	The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires EPA to regulate compounds that are listed as air toxics, also known as hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Air toxics are those pollutants known, or suspected, to cause cancer and other serious human health problems. The CAA allows the EPA to consider petitions to modify the list, by adding or removing substances. Individuals seeking to add a substance must demonstrate the substance is an air pollutant and that emissions, ambient concentrations, bioaccumulation or deposition of the substance are known to cause or may reasonably be anticipated to cause adverse effects to human health or adverse environmental effects. The Agency received two petitions to add n-Propyl Bromide to the HAP list from the Halogenated Solvents Industry Alliance in October 2010 and from the State of New York in November 2011. Once the EPA receives a petition, it conducts two reviews: (1) a completeness review, to determine whether there is sufficient information on which to base a decision; and, (2) a technical review, to evaluate the merits of the petition. The petitions were determined to be complete and a notice of receipt of a complete petition was published in the Federal Register on 2/6/15. A draft action seeking comments on the technical review of the petitions and on the EPA's initial determination of granting the petitions was published 1/9/17. This action will consider comments on the technical review and proceed with the determination of the petitions.	02/06/2015 - Notice: 80 FR 6676 03/11/2015 - Notice Extension: 80 FR 12794 01/09/2017 - Notice2: 82 FR 2354 06/06/2017 - Notice Extension2: 82 FR 26091 12/24/2020 - Notice4:	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - Awaiting results of EO 12866 review.

OAR	5594	2060-AR28	Ozone and Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Significant Impact Levels (SILs) for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Program	This proposed action will establish Significant Impact Levels (SILs) for ozone and PM2.5 to facilitate implementation of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program in areas attaining the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for Ozone or PM2.5. The SILs for Ozone and PM2.5 would be used as compliance demonstration tools by permitting authorities to help determine whether the projected emissions from a proposed new major source or major modification will cause or contribute to a violation of the NAAQS. This proposed action is, in part, in response to the January 22, 2013, D.C. Circuit's decision that vacated the PM2.5 Significant Monitoring Concentration (SMC) and vacated and remanded two provisions in the EPA's PSD regulations containing SILs that were contained in the 2010 rule promulgating increments, SMCs, and SILs for PM2.5. Furthermore, in August 2011, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) filed a Petition for Reconsideration to the Administrator regarding several provisions contained in the 2010 PM2.5 final rule, claiming that EPA did not provide an opportunity for public comment prior to issuing the provisions as part of the final rule. In response to the TCEQ petition, EPA will reconsider the following provisions: 1) The revised definition of 'baseline area' that includes a new significance level for PM2.5, which is used for determining whether a particular attainment or unclassifiable area should be included in the baseline area for the PM2.5 increments; and 2) The requirement that PM2.5 precursor emissions be included in the significant impact analysis. This proposed action will be the first to add SILs for ozone to the PSD regulations. The EPA intended to address all these issues when it commenced rulemaking activity in 2013. Subsequently, the agency decided to pursue a 2-step process. As a first step, EPA issued guidance on SILs for PM2.5 and Ozone on April 17, 2018. Based on the information gathered from the implementation of this guidance by the permitting authorities, EPA will complete a rulemaking action, as appropriate.	09/04/9999 - NPRM:	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time
OAR	6616	2060-AT90	Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review	On June 3, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final rule titled 'Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources; Final Rule.' Following promulgation of the final rule, the Administrator received petitions for reconsideration of several provisions of the rule. The EPA is addressing those specific reconsideration issues in a separate proposal. A number of states and industry associations sought judicial review of the rule, and the litigation is currently being held in abeyance. On March 28, 2017, newly elected President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13783 titled 'Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth,' which directs agencies to review existing regulations that potentially burden the development of domestic energy resources, and appropriately suspend, revise or rescind regulations that unduly burden the development of U.S. energy resources beyond what is necessary to protect the public interest or otherwise comply with the law. In 2017, the EPA provided notice to initiate the review of the 2016 rule and stated that, if appropriate, will initiate proceedings to suspend, revise or rescind the rule. Subsequently, in a notice dated June 5, 2017, the EPA further committed to look broadly at the entire 2016 rule. The purpose of this action is to propose amendments to address key policy issues, such as the regulation of greenhouse gases, in this sector.	10/26/2018 - NPRM: 04/30/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5719.8	2060-AT54	Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Reconsideration	On June 3, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized 'Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources' (2016 OOOOa rule). The EPA received five petitions for reconsideration on the 2016 OOOOa rule. The EPA intends to reconsider certain aspects of the fugitive emissions requirements, including monitoring frequency, low production wells, and incorporating emerging technologies and state programs in the alternative means of emissions limitations.	08/30/2018 - NPRM: 04/01/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5963	2060-AT06	Noise Emission Standards for Transportation Equipment: High Speed Rail	The EPA, in consultation with the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), is considering revisions to the rule that sets noise emissions standards for interstate rail carriers under the Noise Control Act of 1972 (NCA) (42 U.S.C. Section 4901 et seq.). Noise emissions are the noise produced by an object-in this case, a train and all of its parts such as the locomotive, power units, and passenger coaches. Current noise standards limit the noise generated by trains when they are operating under a specified set of conditions in order to protect the health and welfare of individuals. The revisions under consideration would address changes in rail technology related to high-speed rail (i.e., trains operating at speeds in excess of 150-160 mph).	09/09/9999 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5120	2060-AO18	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Emission Guidelines (EG) for Large Municipal Waste Combustors (MWCs) - Risk and Technology Review	This action will address the residual risk and technology review (RTR) requirements of section 129 of the Clean Air Act for the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources for Large Municipal Waste Combustors. The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), subpart Eb, and the Emission Guidelines, subpart Cb, were promulgated on May 10, 2006. The NSPS and emission guidelines established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants and criteria pollutants from large municipal waste combustors.	03/20/2007 - Notice: 72 FR 13016 09/08/9999 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	5774	2060-AS32	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Secondary Lead Smelting	The Risk and Technology Review (RTR) for the Secondary Lead Smelters NESHAP was promulgated on January 5, 2012 (77 FR 555). On March 5, 2012, environmental groups, the Association of Battery Recyclers and Johnson Controls International petitioned the Agency for reconsideration of aspects of the final rule. On December 10, 2012, the EPA granted reconsideration of the risk analysis related to use of a particular control technology. This action proposes the EPA's response to the issues for which the EPA granted reconsideration.	09/09/9999 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Information is too preliminary.
OAR	5367.2	2060-AT25	National Emission Standardsfor Hazardous Air Pollutants for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing Reconsideration	This action proposes amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing source category. The proposed amendments are in response to a petition for reconsideration filed by industry stakeholders on the final rule promulgated on October 26, 2015 (80 FR 65470), as well as our review of the 2015 rule with respect to other issues raised by stakeholders. This action proposes to revise the temperature monitoring methodology used to demonstrate continuous compliance with the dioxin/furan emissions limit of the final rule. In addition, we are proposing to address concerns raised by industry stakeholders regarding visible emissions monitoring of tunnel kiln stacks for continuous compliance with particulate matter and mercury emission limitations. This action also proposes to amend the requirements for weekly visual inspections of system ductwork and control device equipment for water curtain spray booths. Lastly, this action proposes to amend the NESHAP regarding emissions averaging and make technical corrections.	10/01/2018 - NPRM: 04/24/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	6946	2060-AU22	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air pollutants: Paper and Other Web Coatings Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposed action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Paper and Other Web Coating. The Paper and Other Web Coating NESHAP, subpart JJJJ, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on December 4, 2002. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from facilities that coat paper and other web substrates. The HAP emitted from coating operations include toluene, methanol, methyl ethyl chloride, ethylene glycol, xylenes, phenol, methylene chloride, glycol ethers, hexane, methyl isobutyl ketone, cresols, cresylic acid, dimethyl formamide, vinyl acetate, formaldehyde and ethyl benzene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA section 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete this action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	03/22/2019 - NPRM: 03/26/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5925	2060-AT05	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Taconite Iron Ore Processing Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Taconite Iron Ore Processing. The Taconite Iron Ore Processing NESHAP, subpart RRRRR, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on 10/30/03 (68 FR 61867). The NESHAP established emission limitations and/or work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from new and existing ore crushing and handling operations, indurating furnaces, finished pellet handling operations and ore dryers. The HAP emitted from these sources include metal hazardous air pollutants (e.g., mercury, manganese and lead), acid gases (i.e., hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride) and formaldehyde and other combustion-related gases. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by June 30, 2020. In addition to the RTR, the National Wildlife Federation filed a petition for review of the initial October 30, 2003, NESHAP, raising several issues, including the alleged failure of EPA to establish emission standards for mercury and asbestos-like fibers. During the development of the RTR proposed rule required by the Court Order, the EPA will also consider possible options to address issues raised in the NWF petition, if appropriate.	06/26/2019 - NPRM: 06/30/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	6036	2060-AT71	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Wood Building Products Residual Risk and Technology Review	This final rule will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Wood Building Products. The Surface Coating of Wood Building Products NESHAP, subpart QQQQ, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on May 28, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from major sources that apply a surface coating to a wood building product. The HAP emitted from major sources that apply a surface coating to a wood building product include xylenes, toluene, ethyl benzene, glycol ethers, methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), methanol, styrene and formaldehyde. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2)) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. At proposal, we proposed to find the residual risk remaining after the implementation of MACT acceptable under CAA 112(f)(2) with an ample margin of safety to protect public health and to prevent any adverse environmental effect. At proposal, we also proposed that there were no category changes in pollution control practices, processes or controls leading to a revision of the standard under CAA 112(d)(6). Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by December 31, 2018.	05/16/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 22754 01/08/2019 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - preliminary
OAR	6020	2060-AT51	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Metal Cans and Surface Coating of Metal Coil Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the Surface Coating of Metal Cans and the NESHAP for the Surface Coating of Metal Coil. These NESHAP were promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The Surface Coating of Metal Cans NESHAP, subpart KKKK, was promulgated on November 13, 2003. The NESHAP controls emissions of organic HAP from can coating operations, including the storage, mixing and conveying of coating, thinners and cleaning materials used in, and the waste materials generated by, the coating operation. Metal can coating operations include the coating of metal cans, ends, metal crowns and closures. Due to the different types of coatings employed by the industry, the NESHAP includes emission limits for several separate subcategories, including: one- and two-piece draw and iron can body coating, sheet coating, three-piece can body assembly coating and end coating. The HAP emitted from the can coating operations primarily include glycol ethers, xylenes, hexane and methyl isobutyl ketone.	10/04/2018 - NPRM: 05/07/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Too preliminary.
OAR	5909	2060-AT00	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Combustion Turbine Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Combustion Turbines. The Stationary Combustion Turbine NESHAP, subpart YYYY, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on March 5, 2004. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from stationary combustion turbines. The HAP emitted from stationary combustion turbines include formaldehyde, toluene, benzene, and acetaldehyde. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020.	12/27/2018 - NPRM: 12/27/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	6935	2060-AU17	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposed action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production. The Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP, subpart GGGG, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on April 12, 2001 and amended on April 5, 2002 and September 1, 2004. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from the collection of continuous process equipment and activities that produce crude vegetable oil and meal products by removing oil from listed oilseeds through direct contact with an organic solvent, such as a hexane isomer blend. The only HAP emitted from these sources is hexane. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete this action by March 13, 2020.	12/21/2018 - NPRM: 12/23/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6928	2060-AU19	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation Residual Risk and Technology Review	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Site Remediation. The Site Remediation NESHAP, subpart GGGGG, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on October 8, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from affected facility site remediation operations. The HAP emitted from remediation material management units include benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, vinyl chloride, xylenes and other volatile organic HAP compounds. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete final action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the court order deadline. The EPA currently plans to complete this proposal action by March 22, 2019.	03/07/2019 - NPRM: 03/12/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - preliminary
OAR	4866.1	2060-AN36	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation	The EPA promulgated the Site Remediation National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) standards on October 8, 2003. The Sierra Club filed a petition for reconsideration challenging the exemptions for federally ordered cleanups under CERCLA and RCRA in the final rule. The EPA granted reconsideration of this petition issue and published a proposed notice of rulemaking in the Federal Register on May 13, 2016 (81 FR 29821).	05/13/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 29821 06/24/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 41282 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.

OAR	5949	2060-AT07	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Rubber Tire Manufacturing Risk and Technology Review	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Rubber Tire Manufacturing. The Rubber Tire Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart XXXX, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on July 9, 2002, with corrections promulgated on March 12, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology for control of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from facilities that are major sources of HAP and that manufacture rubber tires and components integral to rubber tires, as well as tire cord producers and puncture sealant operations. The primary HAP emitted from the rubber tire production process and puncture sealant operations are toluene and hexane. Tire cord operations also emit these HAP, but the more significant emissions from tire cord production are formaldehyde, styrene, and methanol. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by June 30, 2020.	02/26/2019 - NPRM: 02/20/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5678	2060-AR73	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Reconsideration	This action is in response to four petitions for reconsideration by industry and environmental stakeholders of the April 2012 Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (PVC NESHAP). We plan to propose our response on the items that we granted reconsideration, including the following: emission limits for process vents, process wastewater and stripped resin.	04/09/2019 - NPRM: 04/09/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.
OAR	5924.1	2060-AU25	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Petition to Amend Phosphoric Acid Mercury Limit	The Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan (PCS) Phosphate, now Nutrien, Aurora; has petitioned EPA for reconsideration of the NESHAP Mercury (Hg) limit. One source (PCS-Aurora, N.C.) operates calciners and, therefore, defines the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) floor for hazardous air pollutant emissions.	06/07/2019 - NPRM:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

In 1999, the Phosphoric Acid Production NESHAP set MACT standards for calciners that regulated total fluoride as a surrogate for hydrogen fluoride and established particulate matter limits as surrogates for Hg. In 2015, EPA promulgated the residual risk and technology review for this source category, and further amended the standards in September 2017.

OAR	6503	2060-AT86	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline) Residual Risk and Technology Review	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline). The Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline) NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 subpart EEEE, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on February 3, 2004 (See 69 FR 5063). The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for control emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from storage tanks, transfer racks, and equipment leaks from associated equipment. The most prevalent HAP emitted from these sources include, but are not limited to, benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, vinyl chloride, and xylenes. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	02/28/2019 - NPRM: 03/20/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6838	2060-AU18	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfills. The MSW Landfills NESHAP, subpart AAAA, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on January 16, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and helped implement the Urban Air Toxics Strategy developed under section 112(k) of the CAA. The HAP emitted by MSW landfills include, but are not limited to, vinyl chloride, ethyl benzene, toluene and benzene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by March 14, 2019.	03/25/2019 - NPRM: 03/25/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6494	2060-AT85	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing (MON). This NESHAP was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The MON, subpart FFFF, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on November 10, 2003. The NESHAP controls emissions of HAP from continuous process vents, batch process vents, storage tanks, equipment leaks, wastewater streams, transfer racks and heat exchange systems. The HAP emitted from these sources include, but are not limited to, toluene, methanol, xylene, hydrogen chloride and methylene chloride.	02/28/2019 - NPRM: 03/31/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	6934	2060-AU16	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology reviews (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing. This NESHAP was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart HHHHH, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on December 11, 2003 and covers facilities that manufacture paints, inks, and adhesives. The NESHAP controls emissions of HAP from process vessels, storage tanks, equipment leaks, wastewater streams, transfer operations and heat exchange systems. The organic HAP emitted from these sources include ethylbenzene, xylene and glycol ethers.	05/16/2019 - NPRM: 06/04/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5612.1	2060-AS79	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins Risk and Technology Review Reconsideration	The EPA promulgated amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins on October 8, 2014. The Sierra Club, Georgia-Pacific and Tembec BTLSR filed petitions for reconsideration. On March 27, 2015, the EPA granted reconsideration of this rule on issues related to the emission standards for continuous process vents and pressure relief devices (PRDs). On August 24, 2017, the EPA proposed amendments to the NESHAP addressing the issues concerning continuous process vents raised in the petitions, and planned routine maintenance at fixed roof storage tanks that use emission control systems to control vents. This Federal Register notice will take final action on the EPA's proposal.	08/24/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 40103 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5914	2060-AT02	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards Residual Risk and Technology Review for Ethylene Production	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Ethylene Production. The Ethylene Production NESHAPs, subparts XX and YY, were promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on July 12, 2002, and further amended on April 13, 2005. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from ethylene process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, equipment, heat exchange systems and waste streams. The HAP emitted from ethylene process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, equipment, heat exchange systems and waste streams include benzene, 1,3-butadiene, hexane, toluene and naphthalene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	11/01/2018 - NPRM: 01/02/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	7055	Not Assigned	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers Technology Review	Maximum achievable control technology standards for commercial ethylene oxide (EO) sterilizers were finalized on December 6, 1994 (59 FR 62585). The standards required controls for various sources of emissions depending on the amount of EO used at a facility. On April 7, 2006, the EPA completed the residual risk and technology review for commercial EO sterilizers (77 FR 17712). In December 2016, the carcinogenicity of EO increased, causing substantial changes to risk from EO sterilizers across the country. In this action, the EPA will solicit information from facilities and decide a course of action for dealing with emissions from commercial EO sterilizers. The EPA will also evaluate options for hospital EO sterilizers, for which a generally available control technology work practice standard was finalized on December 28, 2008 (78 FR 73611).	06/02/2019 - NPRM: 06/08/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory

OAR	5911	2060-AT01	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Engine Test Cells/Stands Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Engine Test Cell/Stands. The Engine Test Cell NESHAP, subpart PPPPP, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on May 27, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from engine test cells. The HAP emitted from engine test cells include formaldehyde, toluene, and benzene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by 3/13/20. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	02/13/2019 - NPRM: 02/13/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5988	2060-AT34	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing. The Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart LLLLL, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on May 7, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacturing. Asphalt processing facilities produce 'blown' asphalt for use in the asphalt roofing manufacturing industry and elsewhere. The emissions sources at processing facilities are blowing stills, storage tanks and loading racks. Asphalt roofing manufacturing facilities produce shingles and roll roofing products by applying the 'blown' asphalt to a fiberglass or felt substrate. The emissions sources at roofing manufacturing facilities include coaters, coating mixers, applicators and storage tanks. The HAP emitted from these processes include organic compounds such as formaldehyde, hexane, phenol, polycyclic organic matter and toluene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020.	11/26/2018 - NPRM: 09/20/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6002	2060-AT47	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production. The Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production NESHAP, subpart HHHH, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on April 11, 2002. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from drying and curing ovens. The HAP emitted from drying and curing ovens include formaldehyde and methanol. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by December 31, 2018.	04/06/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 14984 01/11/2019 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - N/S at proposal.

OAR	6312	2060-AU20	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters Amendments	On January 31, 2013, the EPA promulgated amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Source: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. Environmental groups and industry filed for judicial review of the amended final rule. The court issued their decision on July 29, 2016, which vacated the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for all subcategories that would have been affected had the EPA considered all sources included in the subcategories and remanded to the EPA to adequately explain how carbon monoxide acts as a reasonable surrogate for organic hazardous air pollutants. On September 12, 2016, the EPA petitioned the court asking that the MACT standards be remanded without vacatur. On December 23, 2016, the court granted the EPA's request and remanded without vacating the MACT standards. In November 2015, the EPA finalized its decision on issues for which it granted reconsideration. Environmental groups filed for judicial review on the reconsideration issues. The court issued their decision on March 16, 2018, which remanded for further explanation the revisesd 130 parts per million carbon monoxide emission limits. This proposal would address the issues that were remanded in the two court decisions and give an opportunity for public comment on the EPA's responses.	01/01/2020 - NPRM: 01/01/2021 - Final Rule:	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.
OAR	6035	2060-AT70	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Leather Finishing Operations Residual Risk and Technology Review	This final action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Leather Finishing Operations. The Leather Finishing Operations NESHAP, subpart TTTT, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on February 27, 2002, and amended on February 28, 2005. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from the application of the coatings, drying or curing of the coatings, and from handling, storage and clean-up of the finishing materials. The HAP emitted include glycol ethers, chromium III, triethylamine, ethylene glycol, toluene and methyl isobutyl ketone. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. The EPA proposed amendments to address the results of the RTR. We proposed amendments to regulatory provisions pertaining to emissions during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction; amendments to add electronic reporting; and amendments to clarify certain rule requirements and provisions. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020.The EPA currently plans to complete this action by December 31, 2018.	03/14/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 11314 05/15/2018 - NPRM Extension: 83 FR 22438 01/04/2019 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Assuming 'not subject to' but awaiting confirmation on final rule under 12866.
OAR	5962	2060-AT30	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Iron and Steel Foundries. The Iron and Steel Foundry NESHAP, subpart EEEEE, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on April 22, 2004, and subsequently amended on May 20, 2005, and February 7, 2008. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from iron and steel foundries. The HAP emitted from iron and steel foundries include metal and organic compounds. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by June 30, 2020.	07/19/2019 - NPRM: 06/30/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	5919	2060-AT03	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities. The Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities NESHAP, subpart FFFFF, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on May 20, 2003, and subsequently amended on July 13, 2006. The NESHAP established emission limitations and/or work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from iron-making blast furnaces; steel-making oxygen furnaces; ancillary operations, such as ladling, hot metal transfer, skimming and desulfurization; and sinter plants. The HAP emitted from iron and steel sources include metal HAP (all sources) and volatile HAP (sinter plant only). This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2), within 8 years after the MACT standards were established, if such standards are required to ensure the risks due to HAP emissions from these facilities are acceptable and that the NESHAP provides an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020. While conducting the RTR, the EPA also might consider possible options to address issues raised in Sierra Club's March 26, 2004, petition for administrative reconsideration, and issues included in the voluntary remand without vacatur ordered by the D.C. Circuit Court on June 10, 2010, if appropriate.	02/06/2019 - NPRM: 11/21/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6267	2060-AT74	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Hydrochloric Acid Production Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposed action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Hydrochloric Acid Production. The Hydrochloric Acid Production NESHAP, subpart NNNNN, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on April 17, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and/or work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from process vents, storage tanks, transfer operations, and equipment leaks. The HAP emitted from these sources include hydrochloric acid and chlorine. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete this action by March 13, 2020.	10/04/2018 - NPRM: 06/25/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - preliminary
OAR	6040	2060-AT66	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposed action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities. The Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities NESHAP, subpart QQQQQ, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on October 18, 2002. The NESHAP established emission limitations and/or work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from solvent mixers. The HAP emitted from solvent mixers include n-hexane and methanol. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by December 31, 2018.	05/03/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 19499 01/11/2019 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - preliminary

OAR	6102	2060-AT73	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asbestos: Notice of Request for Approval of an Alternative Work Practice for Asbestos Cement Pipe Replacement	Water, including drinking water, waste water and storm water; is handled by a system of pipes which deliver water to residences; commercial, institutional and industrial users; transfer waste water from users to wastewater treatment plants; and carry untreated storm water to streams and lakes. Existing water pipes of all types run beneath and beside major roadways, beneath buildings and overlap other utilities (e.g., gas, electricity, cable); their replacement can potentially be problematic, especially in high density residential, industrial and urban areas. Even replacement in suburban and rural areas can require careful navigation beneath roadways and other major structures. As the infrastructure of municipalities age, utilities serving the population need to replace deteriorated water pipes. Existing water pipes can be made of various components such as clay, iron, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), concrete and asbestos cement (A/C). These A/C pipes are potentially subject to regulation under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asbestos (Asbestos NESHAP) when replaced. When A/C pipes age, the cementitious bonds in the pipe matrix weaken, primarily due to the pH of the water, particulate in suspension, gases within the pipes and the scrubbing effect of sandy soil caused by movement such as tidal changes against the outside of the pipe (e.g., in coastal environments). These mechanisms degrade both the outside and the inside of the pipes, causing them to become compromised and to leak.	04/25/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 18042 12/12/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5732	2060-AS13	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Risk and Technology Review Reconsideration: Oil and Natural Gas Sector	On August 16, 2012, the EPA completed its residual risk and technology review (RTR) and promulgated amendments to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) that regulate hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from new and existing stationary sources in the oil and natural gas production and transmission/storage major source categories. The 2012 rule amended the NESHAP for these two major source categories (40 CFR part 63, subparts HH and HHH) for the oil and natural gas industry which were promulgated in 1999. On October 15, 2012, the EPA received several petitions for reconsideration to reconsider, clarify and amend certain provisions of the final 2012 rule. By letter to petitioners dated October 6, 2017, the Administrator granted reconsideration on certain issues brought by petitioners. At this time, we are evaluating these issues to propose reconsideration.	11/27/2015 - Notice: 80 FR 74068 01/26/2016 - Notice Extension: 81 FR 4239 07/31/2019 - NPRM: 07/31/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.
OAR	6947	2060-AU23	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Cellulose Products Manufacturing	This proposed action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Cellulose Products Manufacturing. The Cellulose Products Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart UUUU, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on June 11, 2002. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from viscose processes and cellulose ethers production. The HAP emitted from viscose processes include carbon disulfide, carbonyl sulfide and toluene. The HAP emitted from cellulose ether production include ethylene oxide, methanol, methyl chloride and propylene oxide. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA section 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete this action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	03/26/2020 - NPRM:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6892	2060-AU12	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Petroleum Refinery Sector Amendments	The Refinery Sector Rule was promulgated on December 1, 2015 (80 FR 7178). On July 13, 2016, EPA extended the compliance date for maintenance vent requirements in the MACT subpart CC to August 1, 2017, in response to petitions for reconsideration. Additionally, most refiners sought and were granted 1- year extensions to comply with these provisions until August 1, 2018, under the compliance extension procedure in 40 CFR 63.6(i). This action would extend the date for refiners to comply with maintenance vent requirements in the MACT subpart CC from August 1, 2017, to January 30, 2019. The EPA is amending the compliance date because petroleum refiners have expressed challenges complying with the final rule requirements.	07/10/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 31939 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	6011	2060-AT50	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Petroleum Refinery Sector	The Refinery Sector Rule was promulgated on December 1, 2015 (80 FR 7178). On April 10, 2018, the EPA proposed amendments to the NESHAP Refinery MACT 1 and Refinery MACT 2 regulations to clarify the requirements of these rules and to make technical corrections and amendments to requirements for work practice standards, recordkeeping and reporting. This action also proposed technical corrections to the NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja). Proposed revisions included reducing recordkeeping requirements for maintenance venting activities, addressing the use of separation equipment in the delayed coker water-over water discharge process, addressing pilot-operated PRD and air entrainment in flare assist systems and corrections of typographical errors and cross-referencing errors. This action will address public comments received on the proposal and finalize amendments with the goal of eliminating uncertainty and simplifying compliance with the implementation of the December 1, 2015, final rule.	04/10/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 15458 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5532.4	2060-AT18	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Petroleum Refinery Sector	The Refinery Sector Rule was promulgated on December 1, 2015 (80 FR 7178). On February 1, 2016, Earthjustice and the American Petroleum Institute (API) and the American Fuels and Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM) petitioned the Agency for reconsideration of aspects of the final rule. On June 16, 2016, the EPA granted reconsideration of five aspects of the final rule for which the EPA did not provide adequate opportunity for notice and comment. On April 10, 2018, EPA also proposed to address the delayed coker water over requirements for which we granted reconsideration. This action finalizes EPA's response to the issues for which EPA granted reconsideration.	10/18/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 71661 11/03/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 76550 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5952	2060-AT20	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks	This proposal will amend an existing rule that revised National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks source category. That existing rule was published on September 19, 2012 (77 FR 58219). This action will add provisions back into the rule that were inadvertently deleted when the EPA published the 2012 final rule. These provisions, which were in the original 1995 NESHAP, provide facilities the opportunity to increase the duration of time between surface tension measurements after a certain number of compliant measurements. The EPA never intended these provisions to be deleted. In addition, this action will correct several typographical errors, incorrect references and other minor inadvertent errors that the EPA discovered after promulgation of the 2012 final amendments.	04/10/2019 - NPRM: 01/24/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Assuming 'not subject to' but awaiting confirmation of final rule under 12866. N/S confirmed 4/26/18.
OAR	5930	2060-AT12	National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Boat Manufacturing and Reinforced Plastic Composites Production Residual Risk and Technology Review	This rulemaking will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Boat Manufacturing and Reinforced Plastic Composites Production. The Reinforced Plastics Composites NESHAP, subpart WWWW, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on 4/21/03, and the Boat Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart VVVV, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on 8/22/01. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from the production of fiberglass bath tubs, showers, automobile, storage tanks and recreational vehicles (Reinforced Plastics Composites) and the manufacture of fiberglass and aluminum boats (Boat Manufacturing). The HAP emitted from these sources include styrene and methyl methacrylate. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. This RTR is subject to a Court-ordered deadline of 3/13/20, for a final rule.	11/20/2018 - NPRM: 11/21/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5035.2	2060-AP34	NSPS Equipment Leaks (Subpart VV SOCMI and GGG Petroleum Refineries); Amendments	On November 16, 2007, EPA published amendments to the new source performance standards for equipment leaks in 40 CFR Part 60, subparts VV and GGG, and promulgated new subparts VVa and GGGa. After promulgation of the rule, we received a petition for reconsideration from the American Chemistry Council (ACC), American Petroleum Institute (API) and National Petrochemical Refiners Association (NPRA), which we granted in part on March 4, 2008. Specific issues for which reconsideration was granted included the method of allocating shared storage vessels among process units, the connector monitoring requirements and the definition of capital expenditure, as it applies to activities at units occurring prior to November 16, 2007. This action will address those reconsideration issues.	09/04/9999 - NPRM: 09/06/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.

OAR	6173	2060-AT72	NESHAP: Surface Coating of Metal Furniture, Surface Coating of Large Appliances, and Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of three National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): Surface Coating of Metal Furniture, Surface Coating of Large Appliances, and Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabric and Other Textiles. These NESHAP were promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The Surface Coating of Metal Furniture NESHAP, subpart RRRR, was promulgated on May 23, 2003. The NESHAP controls emissions of organic HAP from all coating operations, including: all storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners and cleaning materials are stored or mixed; all manual and automated equipment; and all pumps and piping within the affected source used for conveying coatings, thinners and cleaning materials. The primary HAP emitted from these operations include xylenes, glycol ethers, toluene and ethyl benzene.	10/01/2018 - NPRM: 01/03/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - preliminary
OAR	6006	2060-AT49	NESHAP: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks, Plastic Parts, and Miscellaneous Metal Parts Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) for 3 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): the NESHAP for Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks (ALDT), the NESHAP for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products and the NESHAP for the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products. These NESHAP were promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and establish emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from new, reconstructed or existing affected sources. The ALDT NESHAP, subpart IIII, was promulgated on April 6, 2004. The NESHAP applies to affected sources located at facilities that apply topcoat to new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks. 95 percent of the source category emissions include xylenes, methyl isobutyl ketone, ethyl benzene, cumene, toluene, methanol, glycol ethers and naphthalene.	11/30/2018 - NPRM: 09/06/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6716	2060-AT99	NESHAP: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units--Reconsideration of Supplemental Cost Finding and Residual Risk and Technology Review	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (commonly referred to as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)), 40 CFR 63, subpart UUUUU, promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on February 16, 2012 (67 FR 9464), and address other issues associated with the 2012 rule.	10/12/2018 - NPRM: 06/01/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Other
OAR	7137	2060-AU34	Modifications to Fuel Regulations to Provide Flexibility for E15; Modifications to RFS RIN Market Regulations	EPA is proposing regulatory changes to allow gasoline blended with up to 15 percent ethanol (E15) to take advantage of the 1-psi Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) waiver that currently applies to E10 during the summer months. EPA is also proposing regulatory changes to modify certain elements of the renewable identification number (RIN) compliance system under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program, in order to improve RIN market functioning.	02/01/2019 - NPRM: 05/01/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OAR	6927	2060-AU21	Mercury and Air Toxics Standards for Power Plants Technical Corrections, Electronic Reporting Revisions, and Clarifications	This action proposes changes to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (commonly referred to as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)), 40 CFR 63, subpart UUUUU, that will provide clarity and flexibility with regard to some monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions in the final rule, initially promulgated on February 16, 2012 (77 FR 9304), and most recently amended on April 6, 2016 (81 FR 20172). In the April 2017 court filing, EPA requested that oral argument for MATS litigation be continued to allow the current Administration adequate time to review issues raised in petitions for reconsideration. This action addresses the review of those issues, as well as suggests revisions necessary to merge separate electronic reporting systems into one system.	07/09/2019 - NPRM:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5948	2060-AT08	Lime Manufacturing Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for lime manufacturing. The Lime Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart AAAAA, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) in January 2004. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for control of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from kilns at new and existing lime manufacturing plants. The pollutants emitted from lime manufacturing kilns include metallic HAP, hydrogen chloride, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and carbon dioxide. These pollutants are predominantly originating from the limestone feed material and the fuels used, and are formed from the combustion of fuels and the heating of feed material in the kiln. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by June 30, 2020.	07/19/2019 - NPRM: 06/30/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6265	2060-AT75	Light-duty Vehicle GHG Program Technical Amendments	This proposed rule would correct minor technical errors in the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions regulations finalized in the 2012 rulemaking establishing standards for model years 2017-2025 light-duty vehicles. First, the current regulations pertaining to how credits from the GHG program's advanced technology incentives are calculated result in auto manufacturers receiving fewer credits than intended for electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, fuel cell electric vehicles, and natural gas fueled vehicles. In a petition letter submitted jointly by the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers and Global Automakers in June 2016, automakers requested that EPA correct these regulations. Second, the regulations regarding how to calculate certain types of off-cycle credits contain an error, raising implementation concerns for some manufacturers. The rule would correct this error in order to clarify the calculation.	10/01/2018 - NPRM: 11/28/2018 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - It is just an technical amendment correcting error.
OAR	5079	2060-AN93	Improving Implementation of the Operating Permit Rules in Response to the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee Recommendations	This action addresses potential improvements to the regulations implementing the Clean Air Act's title V operating permits program. Under the title V program, all major stationary sources of air pollution and certain other sources are required to obtain a permit that include emissions limitations and other conditions necessary to assure compliance with applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act. The improvements to the program were among those recommended to EPA by an 18-member Task Force formed by the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee, with representatives from industry, environmental groups, and state and local agencies.	09/09/9999 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time

OAR	7081	2060-AU31	Improvements to Vehicle Design Criteria for Dual-Fueled Natural Gas Vehicles within the Light-Duty Greenhouse Gas Emissions Program	On October 15, 2012, EPA, in conjunction with NHTSA, published the final rule entitled, 2017 and Later Model Year Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards. Within that rule, EPA established vehicle design criteria for dual-fueled natural gas vehicles (NGVs) with respect to the calculation of average carbon-related exhaust emissions. This rule will evaluate, based on implementation of the vehicle design criteria for duel-fueled NGVs, whether the vehicle design criteria established in 2012 continue to be appropriate and whether NGVs should receive equal treatment to plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV).		Pre-Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - to be added
OAR	5870	2060-AS82	Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements	This final rule will address implementation requirements for the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and the timing of State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions. It will also discuss and outline relevant guidance on meeting the Clean Air Act's requirements pertaining to attainment demonstrations, reasonable further progress, reasonably available control measures, nonattainment new source review, and emission inventories. Other issues addressed in this rule are the potential revocation of the 2008 ozone NAAQS and anti-backsliding requirements that would apply in certain areas if the 2008 NAAQS were revoked.	11/17/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 81276 12/19/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 91894 09/19/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5858	2060-AS74	General Revisions to Emissions Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units	This proposed rule would revise the definitions, monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements associated with the allowance trading programs (e.g. Acid Rain, Cross State Air Pollution Rule etc.) implemented by EPA in conjunction with states. EPA periodically revises these regulations in order to update test methods incorporated by reference, correct known errors, clarify, and otherwise modify provisions where necessary to ensure that the requirements remain current and provide flexibility. The proposed rule would also update or remove other provisions of the Acid Rain Program that applied only in earlier phases of the program.	11/15/2018 - NPRM: 04/16/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5983	2060-AT31	Fuels Regulatory Streamlining	This action is intended to streamline and modernize EPA's existing fuels regulations under 40 CFR part 80. The purpose of this effort is to update EPA's existing gasoline, diesel, and other fuels regulations to help reduce compliance costs for industry as well as EPA, while improving overall compliance assurance and maintaining environmental performance. In this action, EPA will streamline existing fuels regulations by deleting expired provisions, eliminating redundant compliance provisions (e.g., duplicative registration requirements that are required by every EPA fuels program), removing out-of-date requirements, to replae them with a single set of provisions and definitions that will apply across all gasoline, diesel, and other fuels programs currently under 40 CFR part 80.	05/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 20812 02/13/2019 - NPRM: 02/12/9999 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5011	2060-AN43	Federal Plan Requirements for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units Constructed on or Before December 9, 2004	On December 16, 2005, the EPA promulgated the final Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Other Solid Waste Incineration (OSWI) Units. The Clean Air Act (CAA) directs states with existing OSWI units subject to the emission guidelines to submit plans to the EPA that implement and enforce the emission guidelines. If a state with existing OSWI units does not submit an approvable plan, the CAA requires the EPA to develop, implement and enforce a Federal plan for OSWI units in the states. This action will finalize a Federal plan to implement emission guidelines for OSWI units located in states and Indian country without effective state or Tribal plans. When the EPA approves a state plan, the Federal plan will no longer apply to units in that state.	12/18/2006 - NPRM: 71 FR 75816 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Substantive, nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5960	2060-AT28	Federal Plan Requirements for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units	On February 7, 2013, the EPA promulgated the final Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) Units. The EPA granted reconsideration on a select few issues, and the final reconsideration was published on June 23, 2016. The Clean Air Act (CAA) directs states with existing CISWI units subject to the emission guidelines to submit plans to the EPA that implement and enforce the emission guidelines. The emission guidelines contain model rule language that states can use for implementation. If a state with existing CISWI units does not submit an approvable plan within 2 years after promulgation of the emission guidelines, the EPA has a statutory requirement to develop, implement and enforce a federal plan for CISWI units in the state. On January 11, 2017, the EPA proposed the CISWI Federal Plan, which would consist of the model rule language presented in the emission guidelines.	01/11/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 3554 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	7131	Not Assigned	Extension of Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations Compliance Deadline	Significant revisions to the PAMS requirements were made as part of the 2015 Ozone NAAQS review. The revised PAMS requirements significantly reduced the number of PAMS sites (from 75 to 43) while improving spatial coverage. Currently, states are required to start making PAMS measurements by the compliance deadline of June 1, 2019. The EPA plans to extend the compliance date for the required Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) by two years, from June 1, 2019 to June 1, 2021 to allow states more time to purchase and become proficient with the necessary equipment.	03/29/2019 - NPRM: 09/27/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule		Deregulatory
OAR	5934	2060-AT10	Endangerment Finding for Lead Emissions from Piston-Engine Aircraft Using Leaded Aviation Gasoline	The EPA is analyzing air quality modeling and monitoring information to make a determination, under section 231 of the Clean Air Act, as to whether lead emissions from aircraft operating on leaded fuel cause or contribute to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. In this action, EPA is issuing a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that describes the proposed endangerment determination regarding lead emissions from general aviation aircraft. This will include a description of analyses that EPA conducted to inform the endangerment finding, such as the lead inventory relevant to use of leaded aviation gasoline, air quality monitoring, air quality modeling, and potential exposure information.	11/30/9999 - NPRM:	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6346	2060-AT67	Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Existing Electric Utility Generating Units; Revisions to Emission Guideline Implementing Regulations; Revisions to New Source Review Program	On April 4, 2017, the EPA announced it is reviewing the Clean Power Plan (CPP), found at 40 CFR Part 60, subpart UUUU via Executive Order 13771. The EPA has, in a separate action, proposed to repeal the CPP. The EPA solicited input on a CPP replacement rule through an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rule Making (ANPRM) published on December 28, 2017. On August 20, 2018, the EPA signed the proposed Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule as a replacement for the CPP.	12/28/2017 - ANPRM: 82 FR 61507 08/27/2018 - NPRM: 03/13/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5357	2060-AP63	Electronic Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Source Performance Standards	The EPA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) in October 2009 seeking comment on proposed approaches to improving the emissions factors program, including proposing to require the submission (via electronic reporting) of performance testing information already collected by industry by revising the reporting requirements in 40 CFR part 60 for new source performance standards (NSPS). Performance tests are conducted periodically to measure the air pollutant emissions from an industrial process and are used as an indicator of compliance with regulations. On March 20, 2015, EPA proposed amending approximately 75 NSPS to require electronic submission to the EPA of performance test data, as well as other selected compliance data, such as excess emissions reports, that are already being compiled and submitted by industry to regulatory authorities. The EPA published an extension to the public comment period for the NPRM on 5/19/15 (80 FR 28571), providing the public an additional 30 days to comment, increasing the public comment period to a total of 90 days.	10/14/2009 - ANPRM: 74 FR 52723 11/13/2009 - ANPRM Extension: 74 FR 58574 03/20/2015 - NPRM: 80 FR 15099 05/19/2015 - NPRM Extension: 80 FR 28571 09/09/9999 - Final Rule:	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	6654	2060-AT97	Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Several Areas Classified as Moderate for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS	This action relates to the attainment status of nonattainment areas for the 2008 ozone NAAQS currently classified as Moderate. All Moderate areas must attain the ozone standard within 6 years of the effective date of the designation, or by July 20, 2018, unless an area is granted a 1-year attainment date extension. If a Moderate area fails to attain the standard by the attainment date, the area will be reclassified to Serious nonattainment by operation law. In this notice, EPA proposes to find that certain Moderate nonattainment areas attained the standard by the attainment date, while others failed to attain and will be reclassified to Serious nonattainment by operation of law or qualify for a 1-year attainment date extension.	10/01/2018 - NPRM: 12/14/2018 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	6628	2060-AT92	Determination Regarding Good Neighbor Obligations for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS	This action will evaluate and make a determination regarding Clean Air Act section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) ('good neighbor') obligations for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Update for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS partially addressed this Clean Air Act requirement for 21 eastern states. EPA faces deadlines to fully address this Clean Air Act provision.	07/10/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 31915 12/20/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	7165	Not Assigned	Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine Standards	Heavy-duty engines have been subject to emission standards for particulate matter (PM), hydrocarbon (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) for nearly half a century; however, current data suggest that the existing standards do not ensure full in-use emission control. In particular, in-use engine NOx emission levels from heavy-duty vehicles can be significantly higher than implied by their certified values under certain conditions. NOx emissions are major precursors of ozone and significant contributors to secondary PM2.5 formation. Ozone and ambient PM2.5 concentrations continue to be a nationwide health and air quality issue. Reducing NOx emissions from on-highway heavy-duty trucks and buses is an important component of improving air quality nationwide and reducing public health and welfare effects associated with these pollutants, especially for vulnerable populations and in highly-impacted regions. This action will evaluate data on current NOx emissions from heavy-duty vehicles and engines, and options available to improve control of all criteria pollutant emissions, to inform a proposal for revised emissions standards.	04/30/2020 - NPRM: 12/24/2021 - Final Rule:	Pre-Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5773.1	2060-AT26	Control of Air Pollution From Aircraft and Aircraft Engines: Proposed GHG Emissions Standards and Test Procedures	This rulemaking follows on the EPA's final endangerment and cause or contribute findings for aircraft GHG emissions, which was published on August 15, 2016 (81 FR 54422). As a result of these positive findings, the EPA is obligated under section 231 of the Clean Air Act to set emission standards applicable to GHG emissions from the classes of aircraft engines used in certain types of aircraft covered in the finding. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted international aircraft CO2 standards in 2017, and domestically the EPA anticipates adopting GHG standards that would be at least as stringent as ICAO's standards.'	12/28/2018 - NPRM: 12/27/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5727.2	2060-AT96	Amendments to Federal Implementation Plan for Managing Air Emissions from True Minor Sources in Indian Country in Oil & Natural Gas Production and Natrual Gas Processing Segments of O&NG Sector	The action will apply the National Oil and Natural Gas Federal Implementation Plan to the nonattainment area within the Indian country portion of the Uinta Basin (the Uintah and Ouray Reservation), specifically its streamlined mechanism for authorizing construction.	05/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 20775 10/01/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - This action is not expected to be an EO 13771 regulatory action because this is not significant under EO 12866.
OAR	7025	2060-AU30	Amendments Related to Marine Diesel Engine Emission Standards	EPA will propose to amend 40 CFR part 1042 to address concerns about the limited availability of certified Tier 4 engines that are appropriate for certain vessels. The rule may also include a variety of technical amendments related to the compliance provisions for marine diesel engines and the associated vessels.	02/28/2019 - NPRM: 09/13/2019 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5364	2060-AP66	Alternative Work Practices for Leak Detection and Repair Amendments	On December 22, 2008, EPA published a voluntary alternative work practice for leak detection and repair using a newly developed technology, optical gas imaging. Since promulgation, advancements have been made in leak detection technologies that warrant examination of revisions to the alternative work practice. Additionally, the agency received a request for administrative reconsideration from American Petroleum Institute (API) on February 20, 2009. This package will address additional alternative work practices and the issues raised for reconsideration.	11/15/2019 - NPRM: 11/19/2020 - Final Rule:	Pending	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	6022	2060-AT52	Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds - Exclusion of cis-1,1,1,4,4,4-Hexafluorobut-2-ene (HFO-1336mzz-Z)	This action would revise EPA's definition of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). The action would exclude hexafluorobut-2-ene (also known as HFO-1336mzz-Z) from the definition of VOC on the basis that this compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. The VOC exemption petition was submitted by E.I. DuPont de Nemours on 2/4/14. This action reduces burden because it relieves the industry from characterizing and tracking certain information associated with this particular compound.	05/01/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 19026 10/22/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5759	2060-AS87	Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds - Exclusion of Dimethyl Succinate (DMS)	This action would revise EPA's definition of VOC for purposes of preparing SIPs to attain the NAAQS for ozone. The action would add dimethyl succinate (DMS) to the list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition of VOC on the basis that this compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. A VOC exemption petition was submitted by Invista on December 14, 2011.	09/09/9999 - NPRM: 09/09/9999 - Direct Final:	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5964.3	2060-AU29	Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards: Error Corrections	EPA established the area designations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS in actions published on November 16, 2017, June 4, 2018, and July 25, 2018. Following publication, EPA discovered inadvertent errors in the regulatory tables for six states. The inadvertent errors include typographical and formatting errors and omission of several attainment/unclassifiable counties. EPA is correcting the errors consistent with the rulemaking record.	10/10/2018 - Final Rule:	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	5905	2070-AK18	Trichloroethylene (TCE); SNUR for Non-Aerosol Spray Degreasers	EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for trichlorethylene (TCE). The SNUR would require persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process this chemical substance for an activity that is designated as a significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would initiate EPA's evaluation of the intended use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination.	07/17/2020 - NPRM: 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OCSPP	5817.1	2070-AK11	Trichloroethylene (TCE); Rulemaking Under TSCA Section 6(a); Vapor Degreasing	Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provides authority for EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical substances, as well as any manner or method of disposal. Section 26(l)(4) of TSCA authorizes EPA to issue rules under TSCA section 6 for chemicals listed in the 2014 update to the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments for which EPA published completed risk assessments prior to June 22, 2016, consistent with the scope of the completed risk assessment. In the June 2014 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for TCE, EPA characterized risks from the use of TCE in commercial degreasing and in some consumer uses. EPA has preliminarily determined that these risks are unreasonable risks. On January 19, 2017, EPA proposed to prohibit the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or commercial use of TCE in vapor degreasing. A separate action (RIN 2070-AK03), published on December 16, 2016, proposed to address the unreasonable risks from TCE when used as a spotting agent in dry cleaning and in commercial and consumer aerosol spray degreasers.	01/19/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 7432 02/15/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 10732 05/01/2017 - NPRM Extension2: 82 FR 20310 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Economically Significant	Regulatory
OCSPP	5817	2070-AK03	Trichloroethylene (TCE); Regulation of Certain Uses Under TSCA Section 6(a)	Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provides authority for EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical substances, as well as any manner or method of disposal. Section 26(l)(4) of TSCA authorizes EPA to issue rules under TSCA section 6 for chemicals listed in the 2014 update to the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments for which EPA published completed risk assessments prior to June 22, 2016, consistent with the scope of the completed risk assessment. In the June 2014 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for TCE, EPA characterized risks from the use of TCE in commercial degreasing and in some consumer uses. EPA has preliminarily determined that these risks are unreasonable risks. On December 16, 2016, EPA proposed to prohibit the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or commercial use of TCE in dry cleaning and aerosol degreasing. A separate action (RIN 2070-AK11), published on January 19, 2017, proposed to address the unreasonable risks from TCE when used in vapor degreasing.	12/16/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 91592 02/15/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 10732 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
OCSPP	5879	2070-AK16	Toxics Release Inventory (TRI); Addition of Natural Gas Processing Facilities	EPA is evaluating whether to add natural gas processing facilities to the scope of industrial sectors subject to Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements. Natural gas processing facilities are facilities that primarily engage in the recovery of liquid hydrocarbons from oil and gas field gases. Natural gas processing facilities that primarily engage in sulfur recovery from natural gas are currently subject to TRI reporting requirements. EPA published a proposed rule on January 6, 2017. The comment period was initially open for sixty days, extended for another sixty days, and closed on May 6, 2017. EPA is reviewing the comments received.	01/06/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 1651 03/08/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 12924 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - The NPRM indicated costs; however a NSD will be requested for the final rule.
OCSPP	5296	2025-AA24	Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Articles Exemption Clarification Rule	Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting is required by section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and section 6607 of the Pollution Prevention Act. The purpose of this rule is to clarify the scope of the exemption from TRI reporting requirements for items that qualify as articles. [See 40 CFR 372.38(b).] A proposed rule was issued on August 24, 2009; the EPA plans to accommodate comments received through the development and issuance of a supplemental proposed rule.	08/24/2009 - NPRM: 74 FR 42625 00/00/0000 - Supplemental NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OCSPP	5927	2070-AK26	Toxic Release Inventory (TRI); Response to Petition From the Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) to Add 25 Chemicals	The Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) submitted a petition under section 313(e)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to add 25 chemicals to the EPCRA section 313 list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting under the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). EPA is evaluating the 25 chemicals to determine if they meet the listing criteria of EPCRA section 313(d)(2). EPA intends to propose the addition of any of the 25 chemicals that meet the EPCRA section 313(d)(2) criteria and for which reports are expected to be filed. Chemicals added to the list would be subject to the TRI reporting requirements.	01/00/2019 - NPRM 02/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	3493.2	2070-AJ07	Testing Agreement for Aryl Phosphates (ITC List 2)	In 1992, EPA published a proposed test rule under section 4 of the Toxics Substances and Control Act (TSCA) covering a number of aryl phosphate base stocks. In 1993, EPA announced initiation of negotiations with the Aryl Phosphates Panel of the Chemical Manufacturers Association (now the American Chemistry Council or ACC) to develop a TSCA Section 4 Enforceable Consent Agreement (ECA) for aryl phosphate base stocks as an alternative approach to testing under the proposed rule (58 FR 16669). On October 9, 1998, EPA sent letters to the Chief Executive Officers of companies, including those who were participating in the development of this ECA, to announce EPA's High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program. Consistent with the International Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) Program, EPA's HPV Challenge Program encourages US chemical producers and importers to voluntarily provide existing screening level data, or, if none exist, to develop such data on US HPV chemicals. Because some overlap of testing in the HPV Challenge and the ECA initiative were identified, the industry committed to develop the screening level data for the HPV Challenge Program before continuing with further development of the ECA. In this way, results from the HPV Challenge program would feed back into consideration of needs for the ECA testing and, where possible, could avert some or all of the potential overlap testing. EPA is now withdrawing this action. This withdrawal does not preclude EPA's pursuing a test rule for this chemical in the future. If that is done, the Agency will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda once such a decision is made in the future.	12/29/1983 - ANPRM: 48 FR 57452 01/17/1992 - NPRM: 57 FR 2138 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	4395	2070-AD44	Test Rule; Multiple Substance Rule for the Testing of Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity	New information and a shift in the Agency's priorities warrant this rulemaking being withdrawn from the Regulatory Agenda at this time. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing the same action in the future. Should the Agency opt to do so, it will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda for that action. On March 4, 1991, EPA issued a proposed Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 4 Test Rule to require testing of 12 chemicals for developmental and/or reproductive effects. Since issuing that proposed rule, 11 of the subject chemical substances have been sponsored under the International Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) HPV Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) Program, EPA's voluntary HPV Chemical Challenge Program, and/or the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA).	03/04/1991 - NPRM: 56 FR 9092 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	6924	2070-AK47	Technical Issues; Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products.	EPA issued a final rule on December 12, 2016, to implement the Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act, which added Title VI to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Since publication of the final rule, stakeholders raised several technical issues with the Agency that, if addressed by amending the final rule, would improve implementation and enhance consistency between the TSCA Title VI program and the California Air Resources Board Airborne Toxic Control Measures (CARB ATCM) Phase II program. EPA is developing a proposed rule that is expected to address issues related to the testing and certification of composite wood products under the TSCA Title VI program, including correlation of test methods, equivalence of test methods, management and submittal of test data, updating a voluntary consensus standard that is incorporated by reference, clarifying regulatory text for non-complying lots, and clarifying sampling requirements.	05/24/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 24104 10/00/2018 - NPRM 03/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - TBD
OCSPP	5982	2070-AK33	TSCA Chemical Data Reporting Revisions and Small Manufacturer Definition Update for Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements under TSCA Section 8(a)	The Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule, under section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), requires manufacturers (including importers) to provide the EPA with information, including processing and use information, on chemical substances that they manufacture (including import) above threshold production volumes. The information is collected every four years and the production volume threshold for reporting a chemical substance is generally 25,000 pounds for a specific reporting year. Before the next reporting period of 2020, the EPA will be revising the reporting requirements to better align with new statutory requirements resulting from TSCA as amended by the Frank. R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act and to address submitters' feedback following the 2016 submission period and may consider reporting requirements for inorganic byproducts (RIN 2070-AK31). EPA is also proposing amendments to the size standards for small manufacturers, which impacts certain reporting and recordkeeping requirements for TSCA section 8(a) rules, including CDR; this change is being made in accordance with TSCA section 8(a)(3)(C) and EPA's determination that a revision to the current size standards is warranted.	12/00/2018 - NPRM 10/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - The 12866 determination of significant was based on the potential for impacts on other agencies.

OCSPP	2425.1	2025-AA17	TRI; Response to Petition To Add Diisononyl Phthalate to the Toxics Release Inventory List of Toxic Chemicals	This action arises from a petition received by EPA to add diisononyl phthalate (DINP) to the list of toxic chemicals reportable under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). In response to the petition, EPA initiated a rulemaking on September 5, 2000, proposing to add DINP to the TRI list. On June 14, 2005, EPA issued a notice of data availability seeking comments on EPA's revised hazard assessment for DINP in further support of EPA's proposal to add DINP to the TRI list. The addition of this chemical to the TRI list would make it subject to all the reporting requirements under the Toxic Chemical Release Reporting Rule.	09/05/2000 - NPRM: 65 FR 53681 06/14/2005 - Notice: 70 FR 34437 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Substantive, nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	5605	2070-AJ94	Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances; Updates to the Hazard Communication Program and Regulatory Framework; Minor Amendments to Reporting Requirements for Premanufacture Notices	EPA issued regulations in 1989 for the 'Protection in the Workplace' (40 CFR 721.63) and 'Hazard Communication Program' (40 CFR 721.72) components of the Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances regulations at 40 CFR 721. Where possible, these regulations are closely aligned with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations at 29 CFR 1910.1200. OSHA issued a final rule on March 26, 2012 that aligns OSHA's Hazard Communication Standards with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). On July 28, 2016, EPA issued a rule proposing changes to the applicable Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances regulations at 40 CFR 721 to align EPA's regulations, where possible, with the final revisions to the OSHA Hazard Communications Standards (81 FR 49598). EPA is reviewing the comments received and is planning to issue a final rule.	07/28/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 49598 10/21/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 72759 02/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	1976	2070-AA59	Significant New Use Rules (SNURs); Follow-Up Rules on New Chemical Substances Not Associated with Section 5(e) Consent Orders	For chemicals which were the subject of pre-manufacture notices (PMNs), EPA may promulgate a Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) when the Agency did not find that the chemical's manufacture, processing, distribution, use or disposal, as described in the PMN, triggered the determinations set forth under TSCA section 5(e), but did find that certain changes in the chemical's manufacture, processing, distribution, use or disposal could result in increased exposures to or releases of the substance. These SNURs are not associated with consent orders issued under TSCA section 5(e), and are sometimes referred to as 'non-section 5(e) SNURs'. TSCA section 5(a)(2) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a 'significant new use.' After considering all relevant factors, including those listed in TSCA section 5(a)(2), EPA makes this determination by promulgating Significant New Use Rules (SNURs). The SNUR requires persons who intend to manufacture (which includes import), or process a chemical substance contained in a SNUR for an activity that is designated as a significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would initiate EPA's evaluation of the significant new use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination. Under the Expedited Follow-up Rule (EFUR), 40 CFR part 721, Subpart D, EPA routinely issues batch direct final SNURs. This Regulatory Agenda action addresses those chemicals that were subject to a proposed SNUR prior to the effective date of the EFUR or which do not qualify under the EFUR.	06/11/1986 - NPRM: 51 FR 21199 12/08/1987 - NPRM2: 52 FR 46496 06/11/1993 - NPRM3: 58 FR 32628 00/00/0000 - Final Rule3 00/00/0000 - Final Rule 00/00/0000 - Final Rule2	Pending	Routine and Frequent	Other - batch SNURs
OCSPP	5853	2070-AK09	Significant New Use Rule; Alkylpyrrolidone Products	EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for N-ethylpyrrolidone (NEP) and N-isopropylpyrrolidone (NiPP). On November 28, 2016, EPA proposed to designate as a significant new use any use of NiPP and any use of NEP except for the ongoing uses as a reactant, in silicone seal remover, coatings, consumer and commercial paint primer, and adhesives. The SNUR would require persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process these chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would initiate EPA's evaluation of the intended use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination.	11/28/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 85472 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	5580	2070-AJ91	Significant New Use Rule for Toluene Diisocyanates (TDI) and Related Compounds	EPA proposed a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for 2,4-toluene diisocyanate, 2,6-toluene diisocyanate, toluene diisocyanate unspecified isomers (these three chemical substances are hereafter referred to as toluene diisocyanates or TDI) and related compounds. On January 15, 2015, EPA proposed to designate as a significant new use any use of TDI and related compounds in a consumer product, with a proposed exception: Use of certain chemical substances in coatings, elastomers, adhesives, binders, and sealants that results in less than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight of TDI in a consumer product. In addition, EPA proposed to make inapplicable the general SNUR exemption from notification for persons who import or process these chemical substances as part of an article. Persons subject to the SNUR would be required to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing any manufacturing (including importing) or processing. The required notification would initiate EPA's evaluation of the intended use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination. EPA is now finalizing this SNUR for TDI and related compounds. There are no changes in the chemicals subject to the SNUR between the proposed and final rule.	01/15/2015 - NPRM: 80 FR 2068 02/23/2015 - NPRM Extension: 80 FR 9427 11/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	1923.1	2070-AJ31	Significant New Use Rule for Chloranil	EPA proposed a Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) for Chloranil under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) in 1993, following a Dioxin/Furan (D/F) test rule and a formal agreement with Chloranil importers (there was no domestic production of 'high dioxin' Chloranil) to only import Chloranil made through the 'low dioxin' process. Under the provisions of the proposed SNUR, any Chloranil imported or domestically produced with dioxin contamination levels greater than 20 ppb TEQ would be considered a new use and require reporting under TSCA section 5(a)(1)(A). EPA explained in the proposed SNUR that it would not promulgate a final SNUR until all D/F test rule data was received. EPA accepted the final test rule data in June of 2001. The test rule requirements continue to apply to any new manufacturer or importer of Chloranil. No new importer or manufacturer has identified themselves, although EPA has received inquiries from time to time about the applicability of the test rule to new imports. EPA therefore believes that all importation of Chloranil is still covered under the formal agreements and that there is no current import or domestic manufacture of high dioxin Chloranil. Because a significant time has passed since EPA proposed the SNUR, the Agency reopened the comment period in 2007. A shift in the Agency's priorities warrant the withdrawal of this rulemaking from the Regulatory Agenda at this time. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing the same action in the future. Should the Agency opt to do so, it will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda for that action.	05/12/1993 - NPRM: 58 FR 27986 01/30/2007 - NPRM2: 72 FR 4224 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	3528	2070-AC37	Significant New Use Rule (SNUR); Refractory Ceramic Fibers (RCFs)	Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), EPA has instituted a program to monitor the commercial development of existing chemicals of concern and/or to gather information to support risk assessments on such chemicals, including Refractory Ceramic Fibers (RCFs). RCFs are amorphous synthetic fibers that are part of a larger group called synthetic vitreous fibers (SVFs). RCFs are made by either 'spinning' or 'blowing' and are used primarily for high temperature industrial insulation purposes (e.g., furnaces, heaters, kilns) in addition to automotive applications, aerospace uses, and in certain other industrial applications. As chemicals of potential concern are identified, EPA will initiate rulemakings under TSCA when appropriate, to require reporting by the manufacturers, importers and/or processors of these chemicals. A shift in the Agency's priorities warrant the withdrawal of the RCF SNUR proposed rulemaking from the Regulatory Agenda at this time. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing the same action in the future. Should the Agency opt to do so, it will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda for that action.	03/21/1994 - NPRM: 59 FR 13294 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	3495	2070-AB27	Significant New Use Rule (SNUR); Chemical-Specific SNURs to Extend Provisions of Section 5(e) Orders	For chemicals which were the subject of pre-manufacture notices (PMNs) and for which EPA issued a consent order under section 5(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to address its determination that the manufacture, processing, distribution, use or disposal may present an unreasonable risk, or that there is insufficient information to make a reasoned determination of risk, or that the chemical will be produced or released to the environment in substantial quantities. In order to extend the controls prescribed in these consent orders to other manufacturers and processors, EPA generally issues a Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) under TSCA section 5(a)(2) to designate the manufacture, processing, distribution, use or disposal of the substances without the specified controls as a significant new use. TSCA section 5(a)(2) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a 'significant new use.' After considering all relevant factors, including those listed in TSCA section 5(a)(2), EPA makes this determination by promulgating SNURs. A SNUR requires persons who intend to manufacture (which includes import), or process the chemical substance contained in a SNUR for an activity that is designated as a significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would initiate EPA's evaluation of the significant new use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination. Under the Expedited Follow-up Rule (EFUR), 40 CFR part 721, Subpart D, EPA routinely issues batch direct final section SNURs.	06/06/1994 - NPRM: 59 FR 29255 12/19/1994 - NPRM2: 59 FR 65289 06/26/1997 - NPRM3: 62 FR 34421 12/31/2009 - NPRM4: 74 FR 69320 05/26/2010 - Final Rule4: 75 FR 29429 05/11/2011 - NPRM5: 76 FR 27294 08/03/2011 - NPRM6: 76 FR 46678 10/05/2011 - Direct Final: 76 FR 61566 12/00/2011 - Final Rule5 12/28/2011 - NPRM7: 76 FR 81447 01/25/2012 - NPRM Extension: 77 FR 3725 02/00/2012 - Final Rule7 00/00/0000 - Final Rule3 00/00/0000 - Final Rule9 00/00/0000 - Final Rule8	Pending	Routine and Frequent	Other - batch SNURs
OCSPP	5941	2070-AK27	Service Fees for the Administration of the Toxic Substances Control Act	As amended in June 2016, section 26(b)(1) of the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) authorizes EPA to issue a rule to establish fees to defray the cost (including contractor costs incurred by the Agency) associated with administering sections 4, 5, and 6, and collecting, processing, reviewing, and providing access to and protecting from disclosure information on chemical substances as appropriate under section 14. EPA issued a proposed rule in February 2018 and is planning to issue a final rule in September 2018, with immediate effect to enable the collection of fees beginning in October 2018.	02/26/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 8212 04/24/2018 - NODA: 83 FR 17782 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Regulatory
OCSPP	5488	2070-AJ82	Review of Dust-Lead Hazard Standards and the Definition of Lead-Based Paint	EPA is reviewing existing regulatory dust-lead hazard standards for target housing and Child Occupied Facilities (COFs), and the definition of lead-based paint for non-target housing. On March 6, 1996, the EPA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued a joint final regulation that, under section 401 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), adopted the statutory definition of lead-based paint as 'paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight.' On January 5, 2001, EPA issued a final regulation that, under section 403 of the TSCA, established regulatory dust-lead hazard standards of 40 µg/ft2 for floors and 250 µg/ft2 for interior window sills. On August 10, 2009, EPA received a petition requesting that EPA take action to lower EPA's regulatory dust-lead hazard standards and the definition of lead-based paint. On October 22, 2009, EPA responded to the petition, agreeing to initiate a proceeding to determine whether the dust-lead hazard standards, and the definition of lead-based paint for non-target housing should be revised. On August 24, 2016, advocates filed a petition for writ of mandamus in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, asking the court to compel EPA to make these revisions. The proposed rule was published in the Federal Register on July 2, 2018, and was issued in compliance with the December 27, 2017 decision of the Ninth Circuit, and the subsequent March 26, 2018 order that directed the EPA 'to issue a proposed rule within ninety (90) days from the filed date of this order'. Scientific advances made since the promulgation of the 2001 rule clearly demonstrate that exposure to low levels of lead result in adverse health effects. Moreover, since CDC has stated that no safe level of lead in blood has been identified, the reductions in children's blood lead levels as a result of this rule would help reduce the risk of adverse cognitive and developmental effects in children. Therefore, EPA proposed to change the dust-lead hazard standards from 40 ?g/ft2 and 250 ?g/ft2 to 10 ?g/ft2 and 100 ?g/ft2 on floors and window sills, respectively. These standards apply to most pre-1978 housing and child-occupied facilities, such as day care centers and kindergarten facilities. In addition, EPA proposed to make no change to the definition of lead-based paint because the Agency currently lacks sufficient information to support such a change.	07/02/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 30889 06/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Regulatory
OCSPP	5933	2070-AK25	Restoration of Inadvertently-Removed Exemption from the Requirements of FIFRA	In 2001, EPA inadvertently removed an exemption from the requirements of FIFRA. EPA is considering a proposal to restore the exemption established in a final rule published on November 5, 1979, (44 FR 63749) that codified an exemption from the requirements of FIFRA for pesticide products offered solely for human use, that are also a new drug within the meaning of section 201(p) of FFDCA or an article that has been determined not to be a new drug by a regulation establishing conditions of use for the article, are exempt from the requirements of FIFRA.	02/00/2019 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory

OCSPP	6015	2070-AK34	Regulation of Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Chemicals Under TSCA Section 6(h)	As part of EPA's continuing efforts to implement the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, which amended the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) with immediate effect upon its enactment on June 22, 2016, EPA is developing a proposed rule to implement TSCA section 6(h). TSCA section 6(h) directs EPA to issue regulations under section 6(a) for certain persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemical substances that were identified in the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan. These regulations must be proposed by June 22, 2019, and issued in final form no later than eighteen months after proposal. Section 6(h) further directs EPA, in selecting among the available prohibitions and other restrictions in TSCA section 6(a), to address risks of injury to health or the environment that the Administrator determines are presented by the chemical substances and reduce exposure to the chemical substances to the extent practicable. EPA must develop an exposure and use assessment, but the statute explicitly states that a risk evaluation is not required for these chemical substances. EPA has identified five chemical substances for proposed action under TSCA section 6(h). These chemical substances are: decabromodiphenyl ether; hexachlorobutadiene; pentachlorothiophenol; phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1), also known as tris(4-isopropylphenyl) phosphate; and 2,4,6-tris(tert-butyl)phenol. Decabromodiphenyl ether is a flame retardant that has been widely used in textiles, plastics, adhesives and polyurethane foam. Hexachlorobutadiene is produced as a byproduct in the production of chlorinated solvents and has also been used as an absorbent for gas impurity removal and as an intermediate in the manufacture of rubber compounds. Pentachlorothiophenol is also used in the manufacture of rubber compounds. Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) is a flame retardant and is also used in lubricants and hydraulic fluids and in the manufacture of other compounds. 2,4,6-Tris(tert-butyl)phenol is an antioxidant that can be used as a fuel or lubricant and as an intermediate in the manufacture of other compounds.	06/00/2019 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OCSPP	5946	2070-AK21	Procedural Rule: Review of CBI Claims for the Identity of Chemicals on the TSCA Inventory - Amended TSCA Section 8(b)(4)(C)	As part of EPA's continuing efforts to implement the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, which amended the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) with immediate effect upon its enactment on June 22, 2016, EPA is developing a proposed rule to implement TSCA section 8(b)(4)(C). TSCA section 8(b)(4)(C) requires EPA to issue a final rule, within 1 year of EPA's compiling of a list of active substances on the TSCA Inventory pursuant to revised TSCA section 8(b)(4)(A), that establishes a plan to review all claims to protect the specific chemical identities of chemical substances on the confidential portion of the active Inventory. The rule must require all manufacturers or processors asserting Confidential Business Information (CBI) claims for the identities of chemicals on the active Inventory to substantiate those claims in accordance with TSCA section 14 unless the manufacturer or processor already substantiated the claim in a submission to EPA during the previous 5-year period. Approved CBI claims will generally be valid for 10 years except as authorized by the statute.	01/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - OCSPP will request a NSD and they assume 'not subject to' but awaiting confirmation on final rule under 12866
OCSPP	5256.1	2070-AK12	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); Reassessment of Use Authorizations for PCBs in Small Capacitors in Fluorescent Light Ballasts in Schools and Daycares	EPA's regulations governing the use of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in electrical equipment and other applications were first issued in the late 1970s and have not been updated since 1998. EPA has initiated rulemaking to reassess the ongoing authorized use of PCBs in small capacitors. In particular, the reassessment of the use authorization will focus on the use of liquid PCBs in small capacitors in fluorescent light ballasts. A separate Regulatory Agenda entry (RIN 2070-AJ38) addresses the proposed reassessment of other PCB use authorizations.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Economically Significant	Regulatory
OCSPP	5256	2070-AJ38	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); Reassessment of Use Authorizations	The EPA's regulations governing the use of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in electrical equipment and other applications were first issued in the late 1970s and have not been updated since 1998. The EPA has initiated rulemaking to reassess the ongoing authorized uses of PCBs to determine whether certain use authorizations should be ended or phased out because they can no longer be justified under section 6(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act, which requires that the authorized use will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health and the environment. As the first step in this reassessment, the EPA published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) in 2010. The EPA reviewed and considered all comments received on the ANPRM in planning the current rulemaking. This action will address the following specific areas: (1) the use, distribution in commerce, marking and storage for reuse of liquid PCBs in electric equipment; (2) improvements to the existing use authorization for natural gas pipelines; and (3) definitional and other regulatory 'fixes'. The reassessment of use authorizations related to liquid PCBs in equipment will focus on large capacitors, transformers and other electrical equipment. In addition, revised testing, characterization, and reporting requirements for PCBs in natural gas pipeline systems that provide more transparency for the Agency and the public when PCB releases occur will be considered. Consistent with Executive Order 13563, 'Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review', wherever possible and consistent with the overall objectives of this rulemaking, the Agency will also eliminate or fix regulatory inefficiencies noted by the Agency or in public comments on the ANPRM. A separate Regulatory Agenda entry (RIN 2070-AK12) addresses the other proposed reassessment of the use authorization of liquid PCBs in small capacitors in fluorescent light ballasts.	04/07/2010 - ANPRM: 75 FR 17645 06/16/2010 - ANPRM Extension: 75 FR 34076 00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	4602	2070-AD49	Plant Incorporated Protectants (PIPs); Exemption for those Based on Viral Coat Protein Genes	EPA proposed exempting certain plant-incorporated protectants based on viral coat protein genes at 40 CFR 174. Plant-incorporated protectants are considered pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). These substances are also 'pesticide chemical residues' under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). In 2007, EPA proposed criteria intended to clearly identify and exempt only those residues for which a long history of safe exposure and consumption can support exemption. EPA is considering comments and will determine next steps.	11/23/1994 - NPRM: 59 FR 60496 07/22/1996 - Supplemental NPRM: 61 FR 37891 05/16/1997 - Supplemental NPRM2: 62 FR 27132 04/23/1999 - Supplemental NPRM3: 64 FR 19958 07/19/2001 - Supplemental NPRM4: 66 FR 37855 04/18/2007 - NPRM2: 72 FR 19589 00/00/0000 - Supplemental NPRM5	Pending	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OCSPP	5683	2070-AK00	Pesticides; Technical Amendments to the Data Requirements	EPA is proposing several non-substantive amendments to the data requirements in part 158 that will update the test guideline references, and make other technical corrections to simplify the tables and ensure consistency throughout part 158. For example, the phrases 'test notes' and 'table notes' are both used to reference the notes that relate to the tables. For consistency and since the use of 'test note' is more prevalent, EPA is proposing to change 'table note' to 'test note.' These changes are intended to enhance understanding of the data required to support a pesticide registration and do not increase the burden or costs associated with these requirements. EPA is not proposing any new data requirements or substantive revisions to existing requirements. If anything, these corrections may provide a minor reduction in burden and costs by decreasing the frequency and time associated with the need for applicants to seek clarification from EPA.	09/00/2019 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	5683.1	2070-AK41	Pesticides; Technical Amendment to Data Requirements for Antimicrobial Pesticides	EPA published a proposed rule correction pertaining to the '200 ppb level' described in 40 CFR Section 158.2230(d) to clarify that the 200 ppb level is based on total estimated daily dietary intake for an individual and not on the amount of residue present on a single food. This change is intended to enhance understanding of the data required to support an antimicrobial pesticide registration and does not alter the burden or costs associated with these previously-promulgated requirements. EPA is not proposing any new data requirements or any other revisions (substantive or otherwise) to existing requirements. This correction specifically addresses a commitment in a settlement agreement reached with the American Chemistry Council that became effective on March 2, 2015. This settlement agreement is available in www.regulations.gov using the document ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0110-0139. The proposed rule (82 FR 39399) published August 18, 2017.	08/18/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 39399 09/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	5183	2070-AJ45	Pesticides; Reconsideration of Exemptions for Insect Repellents	EPA is considering the development of a proposed rulemaking to modify the minimum risk pesticides exemption under 40 CFR 152.25(f) to exclude personally applied insect repellents from the exemption and require an abbreviated data set for such products. EPA is taking this action because these pesticides claim to control pests of significant public health importance.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	5826	2070-AK06	Pesticides; Procedural Rule Amendment; Requirement for Certain Pesticide Actions to Publish Notices in the Federal Register	The EPA is considering revising several procedural regulations that require the Agency to use a notice that is published in the Federal Register to provide information and notice concerning registration of a pesticide product with a new active ingredient or new use; announce approvals of specific, quarantine and public health exemptions; and summaries of certain State registrations. For Registration Review, the EPA intends to announce availability of the documents that are currently announced in the Federal Register on the EPA's Registration Review website. As is current practice with notices of availability announced in the Federal Register, EPA intends to direct the public to a case-specific docket on Regulations.gov to view pertinent registration review documents and provide comment. When adopted for use in these regulations, use of the Federal Register as the mechanism for informing the public and other interested parties was not only common practice, it was considered the most effective and efficient mechanism available to federal agencies. Recognizing that the Federal Register is no longer the most cost effective or efficient way for providing notice or sharing information with the public, the EPA is considering changing these requirements. Instead, the same information would be provided on the Agency's website. The EPA intends to develop a consolidated website to post this type of information, which will be more accessible to the public and other interested parties, as well as a more cost effective and efficient mechanism for providing timely updates.	11/00/2018 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	5031	2070-AJ28	Pesticides; Expansion of Crop Grouping Program	In phases, EPA is revising the current pesticide crop grouping regulations to create new crop groupings, add new subgroups, and expand existing crop groups by adding new commodities. The current crop groupings allow EPA to establish pesticide tolerances for multiple related crops based upon data for a representative set of crops. EPA expects these revisions to promote greater use of crop grouping for tolerance-setting purposes and to facilitate the availability of pesticides for minor crop uses. EPA finalized the fourth phase in May 2016. EPA is planning to propose a fifth phase by February 2019 and a sixth phase by June 2019.	05/23/2007 - NPRM: 72 FR 28920 12/07/2007 - Final Rule: 72 FR 69150 01/06/2010 - NPRM2: 75 FR 807 12/08/2010 - Final Rule2: 75 FR 76285 11/09/2011 - NPRM3: 79 FR 69693 08/22/2012 - Final Rule3: 77 FR 50617 11/14/2014 - NPRM4: 79 FR 68153 05/03/2016 - Final Rule4: 81 FR 26471 02/00/2019 - NPRM5 06/00/2019 - NPRM6	Proposed Rule	Substantive, nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OCSPP	5007.1	2070-AK37	Pesticides; Certification of Pesticide Applicators Rule; Reconsideration of the Minimum Age Requirements	EPA promulgated a final rule to amend the Certification of Pesticide Applicators regulations at 40 CFR 171 on January 4, 2017 (82 FR 952). The rule went into effect on March 6, 2017. In accordance with Executive Order 13777, EPA solicited comments in the spring of 2017 on regulations that may be appropriate for repeal, replacement or modification as part of the Regulatory Reform Agenda efforts. EPA received comments specific to the certification rule. Based on concerns raised through the Regulatory Reform process, EPA announced in December 2017 that it was beginning a process to reconsider the minimum age provision for the Certification rule. EPA plans to issue a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for this action by the end of FY 2018.	12/19/2017 - Notice: 82 FR 60195 10/00/2018 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OCSPP	6331	2070-AK43	Pesticides; Agricultural Worker Protection Standard; Reconsideration of Several Requirements	EPA published a final rule to amend the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) regulations at 40 CFR 170 on November 2, 2015 (80 FR 67496). Per Executive Order 13777, EPA solicited comments in the spring of 2017 on regulations that may be appropriate for repeal, replacement or modification as part of the Regulatory Reform Agenda efforts. EPA received comments suggesting specific changes to the 2015-revised WPS requirements which are being considered within the Regulatory Agenda efforts. Based on concerns raised through the Regulatory Reform agenda process, EPA intends to publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) by the end of FY 2018.	12/21/2017 - Notice: 82 FR 60576 08/00/2018 - Notice2 11/00/2018 - NPRM 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OCSPP	5891	2070-AK13	Pesticides; Administrative Corrections and Removal of Obsolete Information	The EPA is developing a final rule to remove information from its existing pesticide regulations that is now out-of-date or obsolete. Removing this information or replacing the obsolete/outdated information with up-to-date information will provide clearer and more reliable information to those seeking to register a pesticide product. This rulemaking is intended to be a non-substantive, procedural rulemaking since the EPA does not intend to make any substantive changes to the existing requirements. As such, the EPA is considering issuing this as a final rule.	10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	5331	2070-AJ49	Pesticide Product Performance Data Requirements for Products Claiming Efficacy Against Invertebrate Pests	EPA is considering a proposal to codify product performance data requirements to support registration of products claiming efficacy against three categories of invertebrate pests: those identified to be of significant public health importance (e.g., ticks, mosquitoes, cockroaches, etc.), wood-destroying insects (e.g., termites), and invasive invertebrate species (e.g., Asian long-horned beetle). The two latter categories are considered to be of significant economic importance. Product performance data (efficacy studies) document how well the product performs the intended function (such as killing or repelling) against an invertebrate pest. In preparation for this rulemaking, EPA has been seeking expert opinion and recommendations from the FIFRA SAP. As a result of the March 2013 SAP meeting, the SAP provided recommendations for EPA to consider as (1) this future proposal concerning product performance data requirements and (2) new or revised testing guidelines for pesticide products claiming efficacy against invertebrate pests are being developed. In May 2018, EPA presented to the SAP for review and consideration a draft of the Product Performance Test Guidelines for Red Imported Fire Ants and a draft of the Product Performance Test Guidelines for Premises Treatments. The Agency is also considering whether to codify the requirement that the results of the efficacy data must support the product label claim.	01/00/2020 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OCSPP	5855	2070-AK10	Pesticide Data Requirements for Nontarget Insect Pollinators	The EPA is considering a proposal to update and codify the data requirements needed to characterize the potential risks of pesticides to bees and other insect pollinators. Pollinator insects are ecologically and economically important, and the data requirements under consideration are intended to provide the information the Agency needs to evaluate whether a proposed or existing use of a pesticide may have an unreasonable adverse effect on these important insects. This action may include updates to existing data requirements, the addition of new data requirements, or both, and is intended to support both the registration and registration review of pesticides. This is another rulemaking in a series of rulemakings initiated to consider improvements to the pesticide data requirements codified in 40 CFR part 158.	06/00/2020 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	6004	2070-AK42	Parent Company Definition for Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program is considering whether to propose to codify a definition of 'parent company' for reporting purposes. This proposed rulemaking would clarify existing guidance and provide guidance for facilities owned by public entities, multiple entities, and entities with several layers of ownership. Providing this definition would clarify reporting requirements and increase the quality of TRI data by increasing consistency in the reporting of parent company and improving trend analyses across ownership structures. This action also proposes to add a new data element to the TRI reporting forms, for facilities required to report a foreign parent company.	02/00/2019 - NPRM 10/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - OCSPP will request a NSD and they assume 'not subject to' but awaiting confirmation on final rule under 12866.

OCSPP	5830.1	2070-AK46	N-Methylpyrrolidone; Regulation of Certain Uses Under TSCA Section 6(a)	Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act provides authority for EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical substances, as well as any manner or method of disposal. Section 26(l)(4) of TSCA authorizes EPA to issue rules under TSCA section 6 for chemicals listed in the 2014 update to the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments for which EPA published completed risk assessments prior to June 22, 2016, consistent with the scope of the completed risk assessment. N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) is used in paint and coating removal in commercial processes and consumer products. In the March 2015 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for NMP, EPA characterized risks from use of this chemical in paint and coating removal. On January 19, 2017, EPA preliminarily determined that the use of NMP in paint and coating removal poses an unreasonable risk of injury to health. EPA also co-proposed two options for NMP in paint and coating removal. The first co-proposal would prohibit the manufacture, processing, and distribution in commerce of NMP for all consumer and most commercial paint and coating removal and the use of NMP for most commercial paint and coating removal. The second co-proposal would require commercial users of NMP for paint and coating removal to establish a worker protection program and not use paint and coating removal products that contain greater than 35% NMP by weight, with certain exceptions; and require processors of products containing NMP for paint and coating removal to reformulate products such that they do not exceed 35% NMP by weight, to identify gloves that provide effective protection for the formulation, and to provide warnings and instructions on any paint and coating removal products containing NMP.	01/17/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 7464 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
OCSPP	5418	2070-AJ65	Microorganisms: General Exemptions from Reporting Requirements; Revisions of Recipient Organisms Eligible for Tier I and Tier II Exemptions	In 1997, the EPA promulgated a final rule under section 5 of Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA) to establish the notification procedures for review of certain new microorganisms before they are introduced into commerce. "New" microorganisms are those formed by deliberate combinations of genetic material from organisms classified in different taxonomic genera. This review process is designed to prevent unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment without imposing unnecessary regulatory burdens on the biotechnology industry. The rule also established TSCA section 5(h)(4) exemptions from full reporting when 10 specific microorganisms are used as the recipient microorganisms for the introduced genetic material and placed requirements on these recipient microorganisms, the introduced genetic material, and the physical containment (40 CFR 725, Subpart G). The rule established a mechanism (40 CFR 725.67) for the public to petition the Agency to propose additional recipient microorganisms for such exemptions. Those regulations also described the appropriate supporting information that must be submitted with the petition to provide the EPA with a starting point for determining whether the recipient should be listed as a candidate for the tiered exemption. The EPA received petitions to add Trichoderma reesei and Bacillus amyloliquefaciens to the list of microorganisms that may be used as recipient microorganisms in order to qualify for the exemption from full notification and reporting procedures under the TSCA for new microorganisms that are being manufactured (defined by statute to include import) for introduction into commerce. Based on the EPA's evaluation of these petitions, the EPA made a preliminary determination that certain strains of both microorganisms will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment when used as a recipient microorganism provided that certain criteria for the introduced genetic material and the physical containment conditions are met and issued a proposed rule. After considering comments on its proposed exemption, the EPA is developing a revised proposal that will address the concerns raised by the commenters, and is considering expanding the earlier proposal to prohibit the inclusion of antibiotic resistance genes in the introduced genetic material in microorganisms qualifying for the TSCA 5(h)(4) exemption.	09/05/2012 - NPRM: 77 FR 54499 10/00/2018 - NPRM2	Proposed Rule	Substantive, nonsignificant	Deregulatory

OCSPP	5830	2070-AK07	Methylene Chloride; Rulemaking Under TSCA Section 6(a)	Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act provides authority for EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical substances, as well as any manner or method of disposal. Section 26(l)(4) of TSCA authorizes EPA to issue rules under TSCA section 6 for chemicals listed in the 2014 update to the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments for which EPA published completed risk assessments prior to June 22, 2016, consistent with the scope of the completed risk assessment. Methylene chloride is used in paint and coating removal in commercial processes and consumer products. In the August 2014 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for methylene chloride, EPA characterized risks from use of these chemicals in paint and coating removal. On January 19, 2017, EPA preliminarily determined that the use of methylene chloride in paint and coating removal poses an unreasonable risk of injury to health. EPA also proposed prohibitions and restrictions on the manufacture, processing, and distribution in commerce of methylene chloride for all consumer and most types of commercial paint and coating removal and on the use of methylene chloride in commercial paint and coating removal in specified sectors. While EPA proposed to identify the use of methylene chloride in commercial furniture refinishing as presenting an unreasonable risk, EPA intends to further evaluate the commercial furniture refinishing use and develop an appropriate regulatory risk management approach under the process for risk evaluations for existing chemicals under TSCA. Although N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) was included in the January 2017 proposed rule, EPA intends to address NMP use in paint and coating removal in the risk evaluation for NMP and to consider any resulting risk reduction requirements in a separate regulatory action (RIN 2070-AK46).	01/19/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 7464 05/01/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 20310 08/30/2017 - Notice: 82 FR 41256 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Regulatory
OCSPP	5684	2070-AJ99	Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances; Significant New Use Rule	EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for long-chain perfluoroalkyl carboxylate (LCPFAC) chemical substances, and for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) or its salts. On January 21, 2015, EPA proposed to amend a SNUR for LCPFAC chemical substances by designating as a significant new use manufacturing (including importing) or processing of an identified subset of LCPFAC chemical substances for any use that will not be ongoing after December 31, 2015, and all other LCPFAC chemicals substances for which there are currently no ongoing uses. EPA also proposed to make inapplicable the exemption for persons who import LCPFAC chemical substances as part of articles. In addition, the EPA proposed to amend a SNUR for perfluoroalkyl sulfonate (PFAS) chemical substances that would make inapplicable the exemption for persons who import PFAS chemical substances as part of carpets. Persons subject to these SNURs would be required to notify the EPA at least 90 days before commencing such manufacture or processing. The required notifications would initiate EPA's evaluation of the intended use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination. EPA is issuing a supplemental proposal for part of a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for long-chain perfluoroalkyl carboxylate (LCPFAC) chemical substances to make inapplicable the exemption for persons who import a subset of LCPFAC chemical substances as part of certain articles. This supplemental proposal is necessary in order to be responsive to the article consideration provision at section 5(a)(5), added with the passagae of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, which states that articles can be sugject to notifcation requirements as a significant new use provided that EPA makes an affirmative finding in a rule that there is reasonable potential for exposure to a chemical from an article or category of articles.	01/21/2015 - NPRM: 80 FR 2885 03/16/2015 - NPRM Extension: 80 FR 13513 09/00/2018 - NPRM2 11/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OCSPP	5381	2070-AJ56	Lead; Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program for Public and Commercial Buildings	Section 402(c)(3) of the Toxic Substances Control Act requires the EPA to regulate renovation or remodeling activities in target housing (most pre-1978 housing), pre-1978 public buildings, and commercial buildings that create lead-based paint hazards. On April 22, 2008, the EPA issued a final rule to address lead-based paint hazards created by these activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities (child-occupied facilities are a subset of pre-1978 public and commercial buildings where children under age 6 spend a significant amount of time). The 2008 rule established requirements for training renovators, other renovation workers, and dust sampling technicians; for certifying renovators, dust sampling technicians, and renovation firms; for accrediting providers of renovation and dust sampling technician training; for renovation work practices; and for recordkeeping. After the 2008 rule was published, the EPA was sued, in part, for failing to address potential hazards created by the renovation of public and commercial buildings. In the settlement agreement and subsequent amendments, the EPA agreed to commence proceedings to determine whether or not renovations of public and commercial buildings create hazards. Further, if these activities do create hazards, the EPA agreed to propose work practice and other requirements by March 31, 2017, and to take final action, if appropriate, no later than 18 months after the proposal. Although EPA has made significant progress in this effort, the Agency did not meet the March 31, 2017 deadline. EPA continues to work on the effort.	05/06/2010 - ANPRM: 75 FR 24848 12/31/2012 - Notice: 77 FR 76996 05/13/2013 - Notice2: 78 FR 27906 05/30/2014 - Notice3: 79 FR 31072 08/06/2014 - Notice4: 79 FR 45796 00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	4376	2070-AC64	Lead-Based Paint Activities; Bridges and Structures; Training, Accreditation, and Certification Rule and Model State Plan Rule	The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 amended the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to require EPA to promulgate regulations governing lead-based paint (LBP) activities to ensure that individuals engaged in such activities are properly trained, that LBP training programs are accredited, and that contractors engaged in such activities are certified. In addition, EPA must promulgate a Model State program which may be adopted by any State which seeks to administer and enforce a State Program. The EPA promulgated regulations for LBP activities in target housing and child occupied facilities as well as training and certification of training programs for LBP activities in 1996 (see 40 CFR 745). Regulations for LBP activities in public and commercial buildings and bridges and other structures are still under development.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory
OCSPP	5398	2070-AJ64	Lead Wheel Weights; Regulatory Investigation	In 2009, EPA initiated a proceeding in response to a citizen's petition under section 21 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to investigate potential lead hazards associated with the manufacture, processing, and distribution in commerce of lead wheel balancing weights ('wheel weights'). Lead is highly toxic, especially to young children. According to a U.S. Geological Survey study in 2003, 65,000 tons of lead wheel weights were in use in the United States and approximately 2,000 tons of these weights were lost from vehicles into the environment. Voluntary actions on the part of U.S. auto manufactures and an European Union ban on their use has reduced the number of lead wheel weights, but they continue to be predominant product in the tire replacement market.	00/00/0000 - Withdrawn via Reg. Agenda	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory
OCSPP	3252	2070-AC21	Lead Fishing Sinkers; Manufacturing, Processing, and Distribution in Commerce	In 1991, EPA issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking in response to a citizen's petition filed by the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Federation of Fly Fishers, Trumpeter Swan Society, and North American Loon Fund under section 21 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). The petition asked EPA to initiate rulemaking proceedings under section 6 of TSCA to require that the sale of lead fishing sinkers be accompanied by an appropriate label or notice warning that such products are toxic to wildlife. In 1994, EPA proposed a rule under section 6(a) of TSCA to prohibit the manufacturing, processing, and distribution in commerce in the United States, of certain smaller size fishing sinkers containing lead and zinc, and mixed with other substances, including those made of brass. In 2011, EPA responded to another petition indicating that it would withdraw this rulemaking. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing a rulemaking in the future. If that is done, the Agency will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda once such a decision is made in the future.	05/13/1991 - ANPRM: 56 FR 22096 03/09/1994 - NPRM: 59 FR 11122 06/00/2019 - Notice	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	5419	2070-AJ66	High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals; 4th Group of Chemicals	New information and a shift in the Agency's priorities warrant this rulemaking being withdrawn from the Regulatory Agenda at this time. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing the same action in the future. Should the Agency opt to do so, it will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda for that action. EPA created this entry in the Regulatory Agenda because EPA was developing a series of rules for HPV chemicals, with this rulemaking addressing what EPA refers to as the fourth group of chemicals identified under the HPV Program. High production volume (HPV) chemicals are manufactured (defined by statute to include import) in the aggregate at more than 1 million pounds on an annual basis. In 2011, EPA proposed a test rule under section 4(a)(1)(B) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of TSCA for the fourth group of HPV chemicals identified under the HPV Program. The test rule proposed testing and recordkeeping requirements for 23 of the chemicals in this group. The proposed SNUR would apply to the other 22 chemicals in this group, and would require persons who intend to manufacture, import, or process the chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use by this proposed rule to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The notice required by the SNUR would provide EPA the opportunity to evaluate intended significant new uses and associated activities before they occur and, if appropriate, to prohibit or limit those uses or activities.	10/21/2011 - NPRM: 76 FR 65580 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	1923	2070-AA58	Follow-Up Rules on Existing Chemicals	Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), EPA monitors the commercial development of existing chemicals of concern and/or gathers information to support planned or ongoing risk assessments on such chemicals. As these chemicals are identified, EPA may initiate rulemakings under sections 5 and/or 8 of TSCA to require reporting of appropriate needed information by the manufacturers, importers and/or processors of these chemicals. Individual proposed or final rules will be published as chemicals are identified and an action may be listed individually on the Regulatory Agenda.	09/27/1989 - NPRM: 54 FR 39548 01/15/2002 - NPRM2: 67 FR 1937 00/00/0000 - Final Rule 00/00/0000 - NPRM3	Pending	Routine and Frequent	Other - Depends on what type of action is appropriate.

OCSPP	7085	Not Assigned	Community Right-to-Know; Corrections to Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting Requirements	EPA is proposing corrections to existing regulatory language for the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program. EPA is proposing corrections that will: (a) update identifiers, formulas, and names for certain TRI-listed chemicals and (b) update text to indicate for which chemicals the 0.1 percent de minimis concentration applies to remedy a cross-reference to a no-longer-applicable regulatory citation. These proposed corrections maintain previous regulatory actions and do not alter existing reporting requirements. The proposed changes would not cause an increase or decrease in TRI reporting.	08/00/2019 - NPRM 06/00/2020 - Final Rule	Pre-Rule	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	3493.3	2070-AJ08	Certain Polybrominated Diphenylethers; Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) and Test Rule	New information and a shift in the Agency's priorities warrant this rulemaking being withdrawn from the Regulatory Agenda at this time. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing the same action in the future. Should the Agency opt to do so, it will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda for that action. EPA created this entry in the Regulatory Agenda because EPA was developing a final significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as well as a test rule under section 4 of TSCA, for certain polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDEs). Under a SNUR, persons who intend to engage in any significant new use would be required to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that new use. The required notification would enable EPA to evaluate the significant new use of these chemical substances and, if necessary, appropriately address risks to human health or the environment by limiting or prohibiting those uses before they occur. On April 2, 2012, EPA proposed to designate processing for any use as a significant new use of tetraBDE, pentaBDE, hexaBDE, heptaBDE, octaBDE, and nonaBDE. EPA also proposed that manufacturing, importing, or processing of these 6 PBDEs for any use as part of an article be designated as a significant new use. In addition, EPA proposed to designate manufacturing, importing and processing (including as part of an article), of a seventh PBDE, decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE) for any use, as a significant new use. Finally, EPA proposed to require that anyone who manufactures, imports, or processes c-pentaBDE, c-octaBDE, or c-decaBDE after December 31, 2013 conduct testing to obtain and subsequently submit to EPA specific data on health effects, environmental effects, and chemical fate. Domestic manufacture of c-pentaBDE and c-octaBDE ceased in 2004 when the Great Lakes Chemical Corporation (now Chemtura Corporation) voluntarily phased out their production. In December of 2009, the two U.S. producers of decaBDE, Albemarle Corporation and Chemtura Corporation, and the largest U.S. importer, ICL Industrial Products, Inc., announced commitments to phase out manufacture and importation of decaBDE for most uses in the United States by December 31, 2012, and to end manufacture and import for all uses by the end of 2013.	06/25/1991 - NPRM: 56 FR 29140 04/02/2012 - NPRM2: 77 FR 19862 05/24/2012 - NPRM Extension: 77 FR 30972 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	5187.1	2070-AJ96	Certain Nonylphenols and Nonylphenol Ethoxylates; Significant New Use Rule	EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for certain chemical substances commonly known as nonylphenols (NP) and nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPE). On October 1, 2014, EPA proposed to designate any use of 13 NPs and NPEs as a 'significant new use.' EPA also proposed that, for 2 additional NPs, any use other than as an intermediate or as an epoxy cure catalyst would constitute a 'significant new use.' The SNUR requires persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process these chemical substances to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification provides EPA with the opportunity to evaluate the intended use and, if necessary, to prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs to prevent unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. EPA is reviewing the comments received and is planning to issue a final rule.	10/01/2014 - NPRM: 79 FR 59186 11/28/2014 - NPRM Extension: 79 FR 70823 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OCSPP	6677	2070-AK45	Asbestos; Significant New Use Rule	EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for certain uses of asbestos that are no longer in use in the United States. Persons subject to the SNUR would be required to notify the EPA at least 90 days before commencing such manufacture or processing. The required notifications would initiate EPA's evaluation of the intended use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination. EPA issued a proposed SNUR on June 11, 2018.	06/11/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26922 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OGC	5630	2025-AA38	Environmental Protection Agency Freedom of Information Act Regulations Update	The EPA is developing a proposal to revise its Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) regulations, 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart A, which were last updated in 2002, in order to comply with the 2007 Open Government Act and the FOIA Improvement Act of 2016, reflect EPA's business process, and correct obsolete information.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 02/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OLEM	5862	2050-AG84	Water Resources Reform Development Act Farm Amendments to the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Rule	In response to the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (WRRDA) and the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act) of 2016, the EPA is proposing revisions to its Oil Pollution Prevention Rule (specifically, the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule). WRRDA requires that the EPA, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, promulgate a rule to adjust certain provisions of the SPCC rule. In consultation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the EPA performed a study required under the WRRDA to determine the appropriate aboveground storage applicability threshold for farms based on a significant risk of discharge to water. In consultation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the EPA will use the study's findings when evaluating potential adjustments to the aboveground storage applicability thresholds for farms. In December of 2016, the WIIN Act amended WRRDA.	01/00/2020 - NPRM 01/00/2021 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Economically Significant	Other - Need to determine the appropriate baseline before determining whether action is regulatory or deregulatory.
OLEM	7122	Not Assigned	Rulemaking for Alternate Extraction Methods for PCBs	There are currently only two extraction methods allowed for in the PCB Regulations: Manual Soxhlet (EPA Method 3540C) and Ultrasonic (EPA Method 3550C). Manual Soxhlet is an effective method but it is outdated and cumbersome, making it difficult to find labs that use this method. Ultrasonic Extraction is not as effective for use on some media. Many site owners prefer to use equally effective, less expensive alternative methods. In the PCB Regulations, 40 CFR part 761 subpart Q allows for the use of alternate extraction methods, but requires a site-specific comparison study every time an alternate method is used, which can be cost- and time-prohibitive. To mitigate this issue, we are pursuing a regulatory change to update the available options for extraction methods for PCBs. We will analyze the available information on the extraction efficiency of currently available PCB extraction methods in solid matrices (e.g. Automated Soxhlet Extraction (EPA Method 3541), Microwave Extraction (EPA Method 3546), Pressurized Fluid Extraction (EPA Method 3545A)), and determine if they should be added to the regulations as acceptable methods. We also plan to analyze the use and effectiveness of a Performance-Based Measurement System (PBMS), and may include principles of PBMS in this rule.	01/00/2020 - NPRM 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pre-Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OLEM	4526	2050-AE87	Revisions to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; Subpart J Product Schedule Listing Requirements	The Clean Water Act requires EPA to prepare a schedule identifying dispersants, other chemicals, and other spill mitigating devices and substances, if any, that may be used in carrying out the National Contingency Plan (NCP); and the waters and quantities in which they may be used. EPA proposed to revise Subpart J of the NCP to address the efficacy, toxicity, environmental monitoring of dispersants, other chemical and biological agents, and other spill mitigating substances, as well as public, state, local, and federal officials concerns on their authorization and use. Specifically, the Agency is considering finalizing revisions to the technical product requirements under Subpart J, including amendments to the effectiveness and toxicity testing protocols, and establishing new effectiveness and toxicity thresholds for listing certain products on the Schedule. Additionally, the Agency is considering finalizing amendments to area planning requirements for agent use authorization, and advanced monitoring techniques. The Agency is also considering finalizing revisions to harmonize 40 CFR part 110.4 with the definitions for chemical and biological agents proposed for Subpart J. These changes, if finalized, may help ensure that chemical and biological agents have met rigorous efficacy and toxicity requirements, that product manufacturers provide important use and safety information, and that the planning and response community is equipped with the proper information to authorize and use the products in a judicious and effective manner. The EPA is working to locate two oils sufficiently distinct to use as reference oils for testing the proposed rule approaches in order to develop the final rule.	01/22/2015 - NPRM: 80 FR 3379 01/00/2021 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OLEM	6662	Not Assigned	Revise the Continuous Releases Form for Animal Farms	Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), persons in charge of vessels or facilities must immediately report to the National Response Center releases of hazardous substances within a 24-hour period that meet or exceed the reportable quantities (RQs). The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) requires owners or operators of certain facilities to immediately notify State and local authorities when there is a release of an extremely hazardous substance or CERCLA hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than the RQ for that substance. On December 18, 2008, EPA published a final rule that exempted most farms from certain release reporting requirements in CERCLA and EPCRA. Specifically, the rule exempted farms releasing hazardous substances from animal waste to the air above threshold levels from reporting under CERCLA. For EPCRA reporting, the rule exempted reporting of such releases if the farm had fewer animals than a large concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO). In short, all farms were relieved from reporting hazardous substance air releases from animal waste under CERCLA, and only large CAFOs were subject to EPCRA reporting. A number of citizen groups challenged the validity of the final rule in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. On April 11, 2017, the Court struck down the final rule, eliminating the reporting exemptions for farms. EPA sought additional time from the Court to delay the effective date so that EPA could develop guidance materials to help farmers understand their reporting obligations. No reporting is required until the Court issues its order, or mandate, enforcing the April 11, 2017, decision. With this action, EPA is planning to address privacy concerns for animal farms associated with information currently requested on the form used for continuous release reports.	02/00/2018 - NPRM 04/00/2018 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OLEM	5907	2050-AG86	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Liquids Management Regulations under RCRA Subtitle D	The EPA is developing an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking regarding possible revisions to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) subtitle D part 258 regulations for municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills that may provide regulatory flexibility to encourage accelerated waste decomposition in the presence of water. In light of advances in landfill technology the EPA is considering whether to revise part 258 to create new national standards for the management of liquids in 'wet' landfills and bioreactor landfills, including the possibility of removing the prohibition on the addition of bulk liquids, to foster accelerated waste decomposition. The EPA is plans to request information and data on the performance of wet landfills and bioreactors, including information on appropriate liquids management. In addition, the EPA plans to request comments on whether new national standards for wet landfills are appropriate, and if so, what regulatory changes the EPA should consider in developing any proposal.	12/00/2018 - ANPRM	Pre-Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OLEM	5990	2050-AG93	Modernizing Ignitable Liquids Determinations	In this proposed rule, the EPA is considering updating the flash point test methods for the determination of characteristically ignitable hazardous waste along with other minor changes. Currently, the required test methods refer to outdated standards developed by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM standards) and require instrumentation that is no longer readily commercially available. For example, the standards require the use of mercury thermometers, which are becoming more difficult to acquire due to the use and availability being phased out for environmental, health and safety concerns. A proposed update to the flash point test methods will allow for the use of commercially available instrumentation and will no longer require mercury thermometers. EPA is also considering proposing to remove the requirements for mercury thermometers in the SW-846 air sampling and stack emissions methods. In addition, EPA intends soliciting public input on the alcohol exclusion for ignitable aqueous alcohols and whether a revision is necessary to improve existing waste management practices.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 01/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OLEM	3856	2050-AE34	Management of Cement Kiln Dust (CKD)	In December 1993, EPA submitted a Report to Congress with its findings on the nature and management practices associated with cement kiln dust (CKD). In 1995, EPA determined that control of CKD under Subtitle C of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was warranted and published a regulatory determination (60 FR 7366). On August 20, 1999, EPA issued a proposed rule (64 FR 45632) outlining the Agency's preferred regulatory approach (i.e., an exemption from hazardous waste listing for properly managed CKD) and several optional approaches including requirements solely under RCRA Subtitle D. On July 25, 2002, the Agency published a notice (67 FR 48648) to announce the availability for public inspection and comment of recently acquired data on CKD. The Agency continues to consider the proposal and notice, and may issue an additional notice of data availability (NODA) to update certain information or a re-proposal.	02/07/1995 - Notice: 60 FR 7366 08/20/1999 - NPRM: 64 FR 45632 07/25/2002 - NODA: 67 FR 48648 11/08/2002 - NODA Extension: 67 FR 68130 00/00/0000 - NODA2	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OLEM	5127	2050-AG39	Management Standards for Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals	Some pharmaceuticals are regulated as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act when discarded. Healthcare (and associated) facilities that generate hazardous waste pharmaceuticals have reported having difficulties complying with the manufacturing oriented framework of the Subtitle C hazardous waste regulations for a number of reasons. First, under the current hazardous waste regulatory scheme, healthcare workers, whose primary focus is to provide care for patients, are often responsible for the implementation of the regulations. Second, a healthcare facility can have thousands of items in its formulary, making it difficult to ascertain which ones are hazardous wastes when disposed. Third, some active pharmaceutical ingredients are listed as acute hazardous wastes, which are stringently regulated even in small amounts. To facilitate compliance and to respond to these concerns, the EPA is considering a final rule that will revise the regulations to improve management and disposal of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. The revisions are also intended to clarify regulation of a major mechanism used by healthcare facilities for management of unused and/or expired pharmaceuticals, known as reverse distribution.	12/02/2008 - NPRM: 73 FR 73520 01/30/2009 - NPRM Extension: 74 FR 5633 09/25/2015 - NPRM2: 80 FR 58013 11/05/2015 - NPRM Extension2: 80 FR 68491 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OLEM	5484.2	2050-AG96	Interpretation of 'Used in Routine Agricultural Operations' under EPCRA	EPA is considering a proposed rulemaking on the interpretation of 'used in routine agricultural operations' as it pertains to release reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). This rulemaking would assist persons, including farms, in determining whether EPCRA release reporting requirements apply to their facility and whether certain substances are subject to reporting under EPCRA sections 311 and 312. For example, EPCRA section 304 requires all facilities 'at which a hazardous chemical is produced, used or stored' to report releases of reportable quantities of any EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substance and of any hazardous substance listed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The term 'hazardous chemical,' as defined in EPCRA sections 329(5) and 311(e), does not include 'any substance to the extent it is used in routine agricultural operations.'	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OLEM	5989	2050-AG92	Increasing Recycling: Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations	The EPA has proposed to add hazardous waste aerosol cans to those 'universal wastes' regulated under 40 CFR 273. If finalized, this change in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations should benefit the wide variety of establishments generating and managing aerosol cans, including the retail sector, by providing a clear, practical system for handling discarded aerosol cans. The streamlined universal waste regulations are expected to (1) ease regulatory burdens on retail stores and others that discard aerosol cans, (2) promote the collection and recycling of aerosol cans, and (3) encourage the development of municipal and commercial programs to reduce the quantity of these wastes going to municipal solid waste landfills or combustors. The proposed action, if finalized as proposed, is expected to result in an annual cost savings of $3 million to $63.3 million.	03/16/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 11654 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OLEM	7028	2050-AH04	Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residues from Electric Utilities: Updating Notification Requirements	The July 30, 2018, final rule extended until October 31, 2020, the deadline by which facilities must cease placement of waste in CCR units closing for cause in two situations: (1) failure to meet aquifer location restrictions; or (2) if the unit is unlined, the detection of a statistically significant increase above a groundwater protection standard. However, we neglected to make a conforming change to a notification requirement in 257.103(c)(1). The facility has until October 2020 to cease receipt of waste, therefore a determination of whether or not they will take advantage of the alternative closure provisions and the resulting notification should also occur no later than October 2020.	11/00/2018 - NPRM 02/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OLEM	5939.1	2050-AG98	Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residues from Electric Utilities: Amendments to the National Minimum Criteria (Phase 2)	The EPA is publishing three rules (Phase One Rule Part One, Phase One Rule Part Two and Phase Two Rule) to modify the final Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Disposal Rule, published April 17, 2015. The EPA proposed Phase One in March 2018. The Agency then finalized a small number of the provisions from the Phase One proposal in the final rule, Phase One Part One Rule, in July 2018. This rule is the second set of potential revisions to EPA's 2015 CCR Disposal Rule. In this proposed rulemaking, EPA plans to complete its review of all of the remaining matters raised in litigation and the petitions for reconsideration that were not included in the Phase One proposed rule, propose any revisions to those provisions determined to be warranted, and propose regulations for a federal CCR permit program.	12/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - preliminary

OLEM	5939.2	2050-AH01	Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residues From Electric Utilities: Amendments to the National Minimum Criteria (Phase 1, Part 2)	The EPA published a proposed rule, Phase One rule in March 2018, to modify the final Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Disposal Rule, published April 17, 2015. Issues covered in the proposed rule included the height limitation of the vegetative slopes of dikes; the type and magnitude of non-groundwater releases that would require a facility to comply with some or all of the corrective action procedures set forth in the final CCR rule; and adding boron to the list of contaminants in Appendix IV of the final CCR rule that trigger the corrective action requirements under the final rule. The Agency is addressing these issues in two final rules; this action is the second of the final rules. The first final rule, Phase One Part One rule was published in July 2018. Within the Phase One Part One rule, the EPA finalized a small number of provisions from the March 2018 Phase One proposed rule. If finalized as proposed, the Phase One Part Two rule would address specific technical issues consistent with a settlement agreement to resolve issues raised in litigation of the final CCR rule. Furthermore, in this rule, the Agency is considering provisions that establish alternative performance standards for owners and operators of CCR units located in states that have approved CCR permit programs, as well as other potential revisions based on comments received since the date of the final CCR rule and petitions for rulemaking that were granted on September 13, 2017.	06/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OLEM	5350.2	2050-AH03	Financial Responsibility Requirements under CERCLA Section 108(b) for the Additional Classes	Section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, establishes certain authorities concerning financial responsibility requirements. The Agency has identified classes of facilities within the chemical manufacturing industry; the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry, which primarily includes refineries and not coal mines; and the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industry as those for which it plans to develop, as necessary, proposed financial responsibility requirements. On December 1, 2016, the Agency made a determination to proceed with rulemakings for the chemical manufacturing; petroleum and coal products manufacturing; and the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industries. These rulemakings will either develop proposed financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA Section 108(b), or determine such requirements are not necessary.	07/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OLEM	5350.3	Not Assigned	Financial Responsibility Requirements under CERCLA Section 108(b) for Industry 2	Section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, establishes certain authorities concerning financial responsibility requirements. The Agency has identified classes of facilities within the chemical manufacturing industry; the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry, which primarily includes refineries and not coal mines; and the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industry as those for which it plans to develop, as necessary, proposed financial responsibility requirements. On December 1, 2016, the Agency made a determination to proceed with rulemakings for the chemical manufacturing; petroleum and coal products manufacturing; and the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industries. These rulemakings would either develop proposed financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA Section 108(b), or determine such requirements are not necessary. That determination notice was published in the Federal Register on January 11, 2017. This entry covers the second of these three rulemakings; which of the three industries will be in the second rulemaking will be determined at a later date.	12/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2021 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OLEM	7080	Not Assigned	Federal Coal Combustion Residuals Permitting Program	The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act established a new coal combustion residual (CCR) regulatory structure under which states may seek approval from EPA to operate a permitting program that would regulate CCR facilities within their state; if approved, the state program would operate in lieu of the federal requirements. The WIIN Act requires that such state programs must ensure that facilities comply with either the federal regulations or with state requirements that EPA has determined are 'at least as protective as' the federal regulations. Furthermore, the WIIN Act established a requirement for EPA to establish a federal permit program for the disposal of CCR in Indian Country and in 'nonparticipating' states, contingent upon Congressional appropriations. In March 2018, Congress appropriated funding for federal CCR permitting. The proposal would establish a new federal permitting program for disposal of CCR. The potentially regulated universe is limited to facilities with CCR disposal units subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 257 Subpart D, which are located on tribal lands and in nonparticipating states. The remaining CCR facilities would be regulated by the approved state program and would not be subject to federal permitting requirements.	06/00/2019 - NPRM 08/00/2020 - Final Rule	Pre-Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OLEM	6879	2050-AH02	Facilitating Safe Management of Recalled Airbags	In order to address the urgent public health issue posed by recalled Takata airbag inflators that are currently installed in vehicles, EPA is developing an interim final rule. In this rulemaking, EPA intends to facilitate the speed and efficiency of the Takata airbag recall by exempting the collection of defective airbags and airbag inflators from auto dealers and scrap yards from hazardous waste requirements, so long as certain conditions are met to ensure the airbags and airbag inflators are safely disposed.	12/00/2018 - Interim Final	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OLEM	6881	2050-AH00	Exemption for Air Emissions from Animal Waste at Farms from the Emergency Release Notification Requirements; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act	In this proposed rule, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is considering amending the release notification regulations under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to add the reporting exemption for air emissions from animal waste at farms provided in section 103(e) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). In addition, EPA is proposing the addition of the definitions of 'farm' and 'animal waste' to the EPCRA regulations to delineate the scope of this reporting exemption. The intention of this rule, if finalized, is to promote consistency between the emergency release notification requirements of EPCRA and CERCLA in accordance with the statutory text, framework and legislative history of EPCRA and consistent with the Agency's prior regulatory actions.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 10/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Codifies status quo; does not add nor reduce any costs/benefits
OLEM	3215.1	2050-AG40	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act: Amendments and Streamlining Rule	EPA is considering a supplemental proposal to address reporting thresholds for rock salt, sand, gravel and other chemicals that may pose minimal risk. The proposed rule was published on June 8, 1998. This supplemental proposed rule, if finalized, may minimize burden for those facilities that are currently reporting chemicals that pose minimal risk under Sections 311 and 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act. In addition, the supplemental proposed rule, if finalized, may also reduce the number of facilities subject to these reporting requirements. The reporting requirements under sections 311 and 312 are intended to enhance communities' and emergency response officials' awareness of chemical hazards; to facilitate the development of State and local emergency response plans; and to aid communities and emergency response officials in preparing for and responding to emergencies safely and effectively. By proposing to provide relief from routine reporting of substances with minimal hazards and minimal risk, State and local officials may be able to focus on chemicals that may pose more significant hazard or present greater risks to the community.	06/08/1998 - NPRM: 63 FR 31268 01/00/2021 - Supplemental NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OLEM	5957	2050-AG87	Clean Water Act Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention	As a result of a consent decree, the EPA has issued a proposed rule that addresses the prevention of hazardous substance discharges under section 311(j)(1)(C) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). This section directs the President to issue regulations to prevent discharges of oil and hazardous substances from onshore and offshore facilities, and to contain such discharges. The EPA assessed the consequences of hazardous substance discharges into the nation's waters, and evaluated the costs and benefits of potential preventive regulatory requirements for facilities handling such substances. Based on an analysis of the frequency and impacts of reported CWA hazardous substances discharges and the existing framework of EPA regulatory requirements, the Agency is not proposing additional regulatory requirements at this time.	06/25/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 29499 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OLEM	6652	Not Assigned	Alternative Initial Notification Options to the National Response Center	Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), persons in charge of vessels or facilities must immediately report to the National Response Center releases of hazardous substances within a 24-hour period that meet or exceed the reportable quantities (RQs). The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) requires owners or operators of certain facilities to immediately notify State and local authorities when there is a release of an extremely hazardous substance or CERCLA hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than the RQ for that substance. On December 18, 2008, EPA published a final rule that exempted most farms from certain release reporting requirements in CERCLA and EPCRA. Specifically, the rule exempted farms releasing hazardous substances from animal waste to the air above threshold levels from reporting under CERCLA. For EPCRA reporting, the rule exempted reporting of such releases if the farm had fewer animals than a large concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO). In short, all farms were relieved from reporting hazardous substance air releases from animal waste under CERCLA, and only large CAFOs were subject to EPCRA reporting. A number of citizen groups challenged the validity of the final rule in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. On April 11, 2017, the Court struck down the final rule, eliminating the reporting exemptions for farms. EPA sought additional time from the Court to delay the effective date so that EPA could develop guidance materials to help farmers understand their reporting obligations. No reporting is required until the Court issues its order, or mandate, enforcing the April 11, 2017, decision. Once the mandate is issued, farms should submit an initial continuous release notification to the National Response Center for qualifying releases that occur within a 24-hour period; and a follow-up continuous release report. Given the expected overwhelming call volume once the mandate is issued, the National Response Center has requested alternative reporting mechanisms for farms reporting these types of releases. As such, the EPA is planning to issue a rulemaking to address this request.	02/00/2018 - NPRM 04/00/2018 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OLEM	5766.4	2050-AG95	Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act; Reconsideration of Amendments	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published in the Federal Register on January 13, 2017 a final rule to amend the Risk Management Program regulations under the Clean Air Act. Prior to the rule becoming effective, EPA received three petitions for reconsideration that raised concerns with provisions of the final rule. On May 30, 2018, the EPA published proposed changes to the final rule to address specific issues to be reconsidered and other issues that the Agency believes warrant additional public comment.	05/30/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 24850 07/24/2018 - NODA: 83 FR 34967 07/31/2018 - Correction: 83 FR 36837 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OMS	6820	2025-AA43	Revisions to the EPA's Privacy Act Regulations for Systems of Records Notices	EPA is revising its regulations (40 CFR Part 16) implementing the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a to (1) add new Exempted Systems of Records; (2) revise regulations covering existing systems that have been previously published in the Federal Register as exempt; (3) change the Agency Privacy Officer's title (4) change the process for submitting Privacy Act requests to the Agency; (5) require a notarized statement for accessing, correcting and amending personal records; (6) add new provisions for the Social Security Fraud Prevention Act and; (7) include an appendix to include General Routine Uses applicable to more than one system.	10/00/2018 - ANPRM	PreRule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OMS	5803	2090-AA40	Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Procurement Under Environmental Protection Agency Financial Assistance Agreements	This action is meant to ensure nondiscrimination in the award of contracts under EPA financial assistance agreements, to harmonize EPA's disadvantaged business enterprise (DBE) program objectives with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena, to help remove barriers to the participation of DBEs in the award of contracts under EPA financial assistance agreements; and to provide appropriate flexibility to recipients of EPA financial assistance in establishing and providing contracting opportunities for DBEs.	07/28/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 49591 07/28/2016 - Direct Final: 81 FR 49539 10/18/2016 - Withdrawal Notice: 81 FR 71613 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OP	6530	2010-AA12	Increasing Consistency and Transparency in Considering Costs and Benefits in the Rulemaking Process	EPA is considering developing implementing regulations that would increase consistency across EPA divisions and offices, increase reliability to affected stakeholders, and increase transparency during the development of regulatory actions. Many EPA statutes, including the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, provide language on the consideration of costs, but costs have historically been interpreted differently by the EPA depending on the office promulgating the regulatory action. This has led to EPA choosing different standards under the same provision of the statute, the regulatory community not being able to rely on consistent application of the statute, and EPA developing internal policies on the consideration of costs through non-transparent actions. By developing implementing regulations through a notice-and-comment rulemaking process, it will provide the public with a better understanding on how EPA is evaluating costs when developing a regulatory action and allow the public to provide better feedback to EPA on potential future proposed rules.	06/13/2018 - ANPRM: 83 FR 27524 07/03/2018 - ANPRM Extension: 83 FR 31098 05/00/2019 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - predecisional

ORD	5935	2080-AA13	Harmonize 40 CFR Part 26 Subparts C, D, and K with Subpart A (the Common Rule)	In 1991, several federal departments and agencies that conduct or support research involving human subjects adopted a common 'Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects' into each of their own respective regulations. This policy is known as the 'Common Rule,' by virtue of being shared currently by all these departments and agencies. The Common Rule was revised through the Federal rulemaking process and a final revised rule was jointly published in the Federal Register on January 19, 2017. Implementation of the Common Rule will occur on January 21, 2019. The Common Rule was codified by EPA in 40 CFR 26. Beyond the Common Rule language, which is located in subpart A of part 26, 40 CFR 26 also contains several additional subparts that are unique to EPA, added in 2006 in response to a Congressional mandate. In particular, EPA created subparts K through Q to regulate third-party pesticide research. Subpart K borrowed heavily from the provisions of the Common Rule. In this rulemaking, EPA is updating subpart K for consistency with the recent updates to the Common Rule. Without appropriate updates, once the new Common Rule becomes effective, there will be a disconnect between policies and procedures in subpart K, which will be based on the previous version of the Common Rule, and the revised version of the Common Rule. In addition to the textual issues in subpart K, subparts C and D contain minor numerical citations (i.e., regulatory reference numbers) that are no longer accurate and should also be updated. Failure to resolve these internal discrepancies will create confusion and, more seriously, potential compliance and/or legal liabilities for researchers, institutions and sponsors who must follow EPA regulations. These updates are solely intended to resolve discrepancies created by the recent revision to the Common Rule, and will not alter the fundamental protections for human subjects, including vulnerable populations.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 04/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Assuming 'not subject to' but awaiting confirmation on final rule under 12866.
ORD	6781	2080-AA14	Strengthening Transparency in Regulatory Science	This action is intended to strengthen the transparency of EPA regulatory science. As a result of this action, EPA would ensure that the regulatory science underlying its actions is publicly available in a manner sufficient for independent validation. This action would increase transparency of the assumptions underlying dose-response data and models that support these EPA regulatory decisions. The Agency proposes to take this action under the authority of the statutes it administers, including provisions providing general authority to promulgate regulations necessary to carry out the Agency's functions.	04/30/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 18768 01/00/2020 - Final Rule	Final Rule	Other Significant	Other - This action is not expected to be an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because it relates to ‘‘agency organization, management or personnel."
OW	5851	2040-AF61	Water Quality Standards for Selenium in the San Francisco Bay and Delta	The EPA proposed water quality criteria for selenium in the San Francisco Bay and Delta of California ('Bay and Delta') on July 15, 2016. If finalized, these regulations would protect Bay and Delta aquatic life and aquatic-dependent wildlife, including species listed as threatened and endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, from the harmful effects of exposure to toxic levels of selenium. Selenium occurs naturally in California sediments, but can be concentrated and released into the environment through industrial and agricultural processes, and can negatively affect reproduction, growth and development in fish and waterfowl. Selenium is also known to bioaccumulate, such that a species' exposure to selenium is highly influenced by its feeding habits. In the Bay and Delta, selenium is efficiently bioaccumulated by the invasive filter-feeding clam Potamocorbula amurensis, commonly known as Corbula amurensis, causing particular risk to clam-eating fish and birds. This proposed rule, if finalized, would improve water quality, protect aquatic life and wildlife, strengthen the natural ecosystem, and support outdoor recreation in the Bay and Delta region.	07/15/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 46030 09/14/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 63158 10/00/2019 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary

OW	5791	2040-AF55	Use of Lead Free Pipes, Fittings, Fixtures, Solder and Flux for Drinking Water	The Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act was enacted on January 4, 2011, to amend Section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA or Act) respecting the use and introduction into commerce of lead pipes, plumbing fittings or fixtures, solder and flux. The 2011 'Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act' revised Section 1417 to: (1) Redefine 'lead free' in SDWA Section 1417(d) to (a) lower the maximum lead content of plumbing products such as pipes and fixtures from eight percent to 0.25 percent; (b) establish a statutory method for the calculation of lead content; and (c) eliminate the requirement that lead free products be in compliance with voluntary standards established in accordance with SDWA 1417(e) for leaching of lead from new plumbing fittings and fixtures; and (2) Create exemptions in SDWA Section 1417(a)(4) from the prohibitions on the use or introduction into commerce for: (a) 'pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings or fixtures, including backflow preventers, that are used exclusively for nonpotable services such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption' (SDWA 1417(a)(4)(A)); and (b) 'toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, or water distribution main-gate valves that are two inches in diameter or larger.' (SDWA 1417(a)(4)(B)). The Community Fire Safety Act of 2013 further amended Section 1417 of SDWA to exempt fire hydrants from the prohibitions on use and introduction into commerce of pipes, fittings, and fixtures that are not lead free. The EPA proposed regulations to assist in the implementation of these amendments to Section 1417 of SDWA on January 17, 2017.	01/17/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 4805 04/11/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 17406 06/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - OW will have an OS meeting for this rule once staff have all the information including costs to present to their management. At that time OW wants to request an NSD -- the action was N-S for the NPRM. OW will have better information for the next Reg Agenda and understands an estimate for the FY19 budget needs to be submitted.
OW	6029	2040-AF78	Updates to eReporting Rule Data Elements to Reflect MS4 General Permit Remand Rule	EPA plans to update the data elements included in the final eReporting Rule for Phase II municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to reflect the changes made in the MS4 General Permit Remand Rule (81 FR 89320, December 8, 2016). These updates do not increase the work associated with complying with the eReporting Rule, but rather the changes will correct obsolete citations and current inconsistencies with the newly modified Phase II stormwater regulations. The updates will assist permitting authorities and MS4 permittees who will need to begin reporting information electronically by December 21, 2020.	09/28/2018 - NPRM: 04/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OW	5772	2040-AF53	Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces - Phase II - Batch Two (UNDS)	Congress amended the Clean Water Act in 1996 to create, section 312(n), captioned 'Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) for Vessels of the Armed Forces.' Section 312(n) directs the EPA and DoD to establish national discharge standards for discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel of the Armed Forces in three phases. The discharges have the potential to impact the aquatic environment and/or human health. After the third phase of the rulemaking is complete, these national standards will preempt State discharge standards for these vessels, though States may enforce the uniform national standards. The EPA and DoD jointly promulgated Phase I on May 10,1999 (64 FR 25126) and concluded that 25 discharges from vessels of the Armed Forces would require discharge performance standards. Phase II of the rulemaking (joint EPA/DoD rule), is the development of the 25 discharge performance standards and is being done in three 'batches' of rulemaking. UNDS Phase II - Batch One performance standards were promulgated on January 11, 2017 (82 FR 3173). The UNDS Phase II - Batch Two was proposed on October 7, 2016 (81 FR 69753). The UNDS Phase II - Batch Two includes the following discharges: catapult water brake tank & post-launch retraction exhaust; controllable pitch propeller hydraulic fluid; deck runoff; firemain systems; graywater; hull coating leachate; motor gasoline compensating discharge; sonar dome discharge; submarine bilgewater; surface vessel bilgewater/oil-water separator; and underwater ship husbandry. The EPA and DoD anticipate completing the UNDS Phase II - Batch Two Final Rulemaking in the Fall of 2018. The UNDS Phase II - Batch Three will begin upon completion of Batch Two.	10/07/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 69753 12/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - 12866 unknown for final stage.
OW	4236	2040-AD40	Underground Injection Control: Update of State Programs	The regulations at 40 CFR Part 147 codify each State's Underground Injection Control (UIC) program description and incorporate by reference the rules and regulations that the respective primacy State will implement. This includes codifying programs, which EPA directly implements. Codifying State programs in 40 CFR Part 147 provides notice to the public and regulated communities of the State program requirements and allows EPA to bring a direct enforcement action against a regulated entity if the State asks EPA to intervene or if the State fails to bring an enforcement action. This update is necessary to ensure that the CFR accurately reflects current approved State UIC programs and that requirements of those programs are federally enforceable. EPA regional offices will be submitting State revision packages as they are completed. Part 147 will then be updated in several stages. This is the first stage. This action should have no impact on the regulated community because EPA will merely be incorporating by reference elements of already approved State programs.	00/00/0000 - Direct Final	Long-Term Action	Info/Admin/Other	Other - This action has been exempted from review under E.O. 12866 by OMB.

OW	7123	Not Assigned	Technical corrections to ocean dumping regulations and designated ocean disposal sites.	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to correct errors and other information in the EPA ocean dumping regulations. This direct final rule is necessary to update, correct, and/or clarify certain text in the regulations, for example, coordinate datum for several ocean disposal sites, formatting of coordinates, and addresses that have changed since 1977. These changes would not alter or affect interpretation of the ocean dumping regulations, but would correct the existing rule and revise inaccuracies. This action would avoid confusion regarding dumping at designated ocean dumping sites and ensure that the regulations contain the correct information.	02/00/2019 - NPRM 02/00/2019 - Direct Final	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Deregulatory
OW	2820	2040-AB85	Shore Protection Act, Section 4103(b) Regulations	In 1988, Congress enacted the Shore Protection Act (33 U.S.C. 2601) to minimize trash, medical debris and other unsightly and potentially harmful materials from being deposited into the coastal waters of the United States as a result of inadequate waste handling procedures by vessels transporting wastes on U.S. coastal waters and associated loading and off-loading facilities. The Shore Protection Act directed EPA to prescribe waste handling requirements for waste sources, receiving facilities, and vessels handling or transporting municipal or commercial waste in coastal waters. In 1994, EPA proposed a rule to minimize the waste handling practices for vessels and waste handling facilities involved in the transport of municipal or commercial wastes in the coastal waters of the United States. The development of this final rule would affect local governments and businesses involved with the vessel transportation and shore side handling of these wastes. This rule would not impact tribes as no tribes are known to be involved in waste handling of this type.	08/30/1994 - NPRM: 59 FR 44798 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Substantive, nonsignificant	Other - preliminary
OW	6017	2040-AF71	Rule to Withdraw Certain Federal Water Quality Criteria for Lead, Chlorodibromomethane, and Dichlorobromomethane Applicable to California	This entry has been revised to combine three proposed rulemakings (RIN 2040-AF71, 2040-AF72, 2040-AF73) that EPA has now decided to combine into this entry. In December 2017, EPA proposed to amend the Federal regulations to withdraw the following criteria: a) certain aquatic life criteria for lead applicable to California's Los Angeles River and its tributaries; b) certain human health (water & organism) criteria for dichlorobromomethane applicable to a segment of New Alamo Creek and a segment of Ulatis Creek in California; and, c) certain human health (water & organism) criteria for chlorodibromomethane applicable to a segment of New Alamo Creek and a segment of Ulatis Creek in California. On May 18, 2000, EPA promulgated a final rule known as the California Toxics Rule or CTR that established numeric water quality criteria for priority toxic pollutants for certain waters in the State of California. Since California now has adopted, and EPA has approved, criteria for lead dichlorobromomethane and chlorodibromomethane which are applicable water quality standards for purposes of the Clean Water Act, EPA has determined that certain of the federally promulgated criteria for these parameters are no longer needed for certain waters in California. EPA will remove a federal regulation that essentially duplicates State regulation. The withdrawal of the federally promulgated criteria will enable California to implement its EPA-approved water quality criteria for these parameters in certain waters in California as the applicable Clean Water Act water quality standards.	12/11/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 58156 09/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OW	6791	2040-AF89	Revisions to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) for Public Water Systems	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, requires that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establish a program to monitor not more than 30 unregulated contaminants every five years. EPA published the first Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 1) in the Federal Register on September 17, 1999 (64 FR 50556), the second (UCMR 2) on January 4, 2007 (72 FR 368), the third (UCMR 3) on May 2, 2012 (77 FR 26072), and the fourth (UCMR4) on December 20, 2016 (81 FR 92666). This action meets the SDWA requirement by establishing the terms for the next cycle of monitoring and identifying the new unregulated contaminants to be monitored during the UCMR 5 period of 2022-2026	06/00/2020 - NPRM 12/00/2021 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Regulatory
OW	6027.1	2040-AF75	Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'	In 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Army ('the agencies') published the 'Clean Water Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States (80 FR 37054, June 29, 2015).' On February 28, 2017, the President issued an Executive Order 13778 titled 'Restoring the Rule of Law, Federalism, and Economic Growth by Reviewing the 'Waters of the United States' Rule' which instructed the agencies to review the 2015 rule and rescind or replace it as appropriate and consistent with law. The agencies are publishing this proposed rule as a second step in a comprehensive, two-step process to revise the definition of 'waters of the United States' consistent with Executive Order 13778. In this second step, the agencies are conducting a substantive re-evaluation and revision of the definition of 'waters of the United States' in accordance with the Executive Order.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OW	6694	2040-AF81	Peak Flows Management	Wet weather events (e.g., rain, snowmelt) can affect publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) operations when excess water enters the wastewater collection system. The increased wet weather flows can exceed the POTW treatment plant's capacity to provide the same type of treatment for all of the incoming wastewater. The treatment plant's secondary treatment units are the most likely to be adversely affected by wet weather because the biological systems can be damaged when too much water flows through them. POTWs employ a variety of operational practices to ensure the integrity of their secondary treatment units during wet weather. This update to the regulations will seek to clarify permitting procedures so as to provide POTWs with separate sanitary sewer systems flexibility in how they manage and treat peak flows under wet weather conditions. These updates will also seek to ensure a consistent national approach for permitting POTWs that allows efficient treatment plant operation while protecting the public from potential adverse health effects of inadequately treated wastewater.	07/00/2019 - NPRM 07/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OW	5555	2040-AF28	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Regulation of Perchlorate	A consent decree entered by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York states that EPA shall propose a NPDWR with a proposed MCLG for perchlorate in drinking water no later than 10/31/18 and finalize a MCLG and NPDWR for perchlorate in drinking water no later than 12/19/19. The EPA has begun the process for developing a national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR) for perchlorate. The Safe Drinking Water Act describes the EPA's requirements for regulating contaminants. In accordance with these requirements, the EPA will consider the Science Advisory Board's guidance on how to best interpret perchlorate health information to derive a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal for perchlorate. The agency is also evaluating the feasibility and affordability of treatment technologies to remove perchlorate from drinking water and will examine the costs and benefits of a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and alternative MCLs. The EPA is also seeking input through informal and formal processes from the National Drinking Water Advisory Council, the Department of Health and Human Services, State and Tribal drinking water programs, the regulated community (public water systems), public health organizations, academia, environmental and public interest groups, and other interested stakeholders on a number of issues relating to the regulation of perchlorate.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OW	2281	2040-AA94	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Radon	In 1999, EPA proposed regulations for radon which provide flexibility in how to manage the health risks from radon in drinking water. The proposal was based on the unique framework in the 1996 SDWA. The proposed regulation would provide for either a maximum contaminant level (MCL), or an alternative maximum contaminant level (AMCL) with a multimedia mitigation (MMM) program to address radon in indoor air. Under the proposal, public water systems in States that adopted qualifying MMM programs would be subject to the AMCL, while those in States that did not adopt such programs would be subject to the MCL.	09/30/1986 - ANPRM: 51 FR 34836 07/18/1991 - NPRM: 56 FR 33050 02/26/1999 - Notice: 64 FR 9560 11/02/1999 - NPRM2: 64 FR 59246 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Economically Significant	Regulatory
OW	5556	2040-AF29	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Group Regulation of Carcinogenic Volatile Organic Compound (VOCs)	The EPA has begun the process to develop one national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR) covering up to 16 carcinogenic volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The EPA intends to propose a regulation to address carcinogenic VOC contaminants as a group, rather than individually, in order to provide public health protections more quickly and also to allow utilities to more effectively and efficiently plan for improvements. Perchloroethylene (PCE) and trichlorethylene (TCE), which the EPA determined to be candidates for regulatory revision under the second six year review of the existing NPDWRs, would be included in the VOC drinking water standard. Besides PCE and TCE, the group may include up to six additional regulated VOCs; and up to eight unregulated VOCs from the EPA's Contaminant Candidate List 3. The Safe Drinking Water Act, section 1412(b)(1)-(6), describes EPA's requirements for regulating contaminants. In accordance with these requirements, EPA will evaluate the health effects of carcinogenic VOCs, the feasibility of treatment, the affordability of treatment for small systems, and the costs and the benefits (as part of the Health Risk Reduction Cost Analysis). EPA has reached out to stakeholders via multiple meetings and the Web before deciding to develop the carcinogenic VOC group rule. The EPA also plans to seek input from the Science Advisory Board, the National Drinking Water Advisory Council, the Department of Health and Human Services, and State and tribal drinking water programs prior to issuing a proposed rule.	11/00/2022 - NPRM 12/00/2023 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OW	4775.1	2040-AF37	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Finished Water Storage Facility Inspection Requirements Addendum to the Revised Total Coliform Rule	The EPA is considering a regulation to strengthen public health protection by establishing finished water storage facility inspection (SFI) requirements. The EPA has previously requested comment on the value and cost of storage facility inspection and cleaning. The EPA received comments regarding unsanitary conditions and contamination that can be found in finished water storage facilities that are not routinely inspected and cleaned, including breaches and accumulation of sediment, animals, insects, and other contaminants. The EPA intends to propose a SFI regulation and request comment on (1) requirements for public water systems to periodically inspect the interior and exterior of their finished water storage facilities and to correct any sanitary defects found, (2) any additional relevant information, including data on costs of any potential inspection requirements or guidelines and (3) public health benefits realized from a required inspection regime.The EPA expects that the proposed storage tank inspection requirements would maintain or improve public health protection by reducing cases of illnesses, and possibly deaths, due to exposure to waterborne pathogens.	12/00/2022 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
OW	3238	2040-AC13	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Aldicarb	EPA promulgated MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide, and aldicarb sulfone in the Phase II rulemaking in 1991 at levels of 0.003, 0.004, and 0.002 ug/l, respectively. In response to an administrative petition from the manufacturer Rhone-Poulenc, the Agency issued an administrative stay of the effective date. EPA will reexamine risk assessment and occurrence data on aldicarb and make a determination of what further action is appropriate.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, nonsignificant	Regulatory
OW	5423	2040-AF15	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Lead and Copper: Regulatory Revisions	The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) reduces risks to drinking water consumers from lead and copper that can enter drinking water as a result of corrosion of plumbing materials. The LCR requires water systems to sample at taps in homes with leaded plumbing materials. Depending upon the sampling results, water systems must take actions to reduce exposure to lead and copper including corrosion control treatment, public education and lead service line replacement. The LCR was promulgated in 1991 and, overall, has been effective in reducing the levels of lead and copper in drinking water systems across the country. However, lead crises in Washington, DC, and in Flint, Michigan, and the subsequent national attention focused on lead in drinking water in other communities, have underscored significant challenges in the implementation of the current rule, including a rule structure that, for many systems, only compels protective actions after public health threats have been identified. Key challenges include the rule's complexity; the degree of flexibility and discretion it affords systems and primacy states with regard to optimization of corrosion control treatment; compliance sampling practices, which in some cases, may not adequately protect from lead exposure; and limited specific focus on key areas of concern such as schools. There is a compelling need to modernize and strengthen implementation of the rule - to strengthen its public health protections and to clarify its implementation requirements to make it more effective and more readily enforceable.	02/00/2019 - NPRM 02/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Regulatory
OW	5494	2040-AF25	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): Specific Provisions Affecting Application and Program Updates Rule	EPA is developing a final action on a subset of provisions included in the Agency's proposal to update specific elements of the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations. The rule will make targeted revisions to application and public notice requirements, and several other minor revisions that were included in the proposed rule. The rule will address portions of the proposed rule that were intended to update the NPDES regulations to be more clear and effective, promote submission of complete permit applications, and allow more timely development of NPDES permits.	05/18/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 31343 06/27/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 41507 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Other - Conversation with OMB required.
OW	5494.1	2040-AF85	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): Additional Provisions Affecting Application and Program Updates Rule	EPA is developing a final rulemaking on the remaining subset of provisions included in the Agency's proposal to update specific elements of the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations. The rule would make additional targeted revisions to outdated application, permitting, monitoring, and reporting requirements in order to eliminate inconsistencies between regulations and application forms, improve permit documentation and transparency, and clarify existing regulations.	05/18/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 31343 09/00/2020 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - preliminary
OW	6648	2040-AF82	Human Health Criteria for Arsenic in Idaho	In 2016, EPA disapproved Idaho's arsenic human health criterion of 10 ug/L, and is under a consent decree deadline to propose arsenic criteria for Idaho by Nov. 15, 2022, unless Idaho submits water quality standards that address EPA's 2016 disapproval and EPA approves such standards.	11/00/2022 - NPRM 11/00/2023 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OW	6322	2040-AF79	Federal Selenium Criteria for Aquatic Life and Aquatic-Dependent Wildlife Applicable to California	EPA is proposing water quality criteria applicable to waters under the state of California's jurisdiction to protect aquatic life and aquatic-dependent wildlife from exposure to selenium. EPA's proposed rule does not include waters in the San Francisco Bay Delta system that were previously covered in EPA's July 2016 proposed rule (Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Revised Numeric Criteria for Selenium for the San Francisco Bay and Delta, State of California). EPA's proposed selenium criteria for California rely on the latest science and information regarding selenium bioaccumulation and toxicity as well as California-specific information such as species and habitat information. EPA's proposal also takes into account applicable EPA policies, guidance, and legal requirements.	11/00/2018 - NPRM 10/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OW	5987	2040-AF69	Federal Numeric Nutrient Criteria Applicable to Missouri Lakes	The EPA is currently working to finalize federal water quality standards for nutrients for lakes and reservoirs in Missouri to address EPA's 2011 disapproval of 10 CSR 20-7.031(3) Specific Criteria, (N) Nutrients and Chlorophyll-a (except for the lakes listed on Table M). EPA proposed nutrient water quality standards on December 15, 2017, in accordance with the terms of a consent decree because Missouri did not submit, and EPA did not approve water quality standards to address EPA's 2011 disapproval by the consent decree deadline. Under the same consent decree, EPA is required to sign a notice of final rulemaking by December 15, 2018, unless Missouri submits water quality standards that address EPA's 2011 disapproval and EPA approves such standards. When EPA issued the proposed rule, it did not issue a related economic analysis that examined the regulatory options. Instead, EPA committed to issuing a more comprehensive economic analysis in a Notice of Data Availability.	12/27/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 61213 12/00/2018 - Final Rule 00/00/0000 - NODA	Final Rule Stage	Economically Significant	Regulatory
OW	5921	2040-AF66	Federal Human Health Criteria Applicable to Idaho	EPA is currently evaluating revised human health criteria submitted by Idaho in December 2016 for EPA's review under Clean Water Act section 303(c).	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary -- see information in Internal abstract
OW	5868	2040-AF62	Federal Baseline Water Quality Standards for Indian Reservations	In September of 2016, EPA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) requesting public comment on whether to establish federal baseline water quality standards for waters on Indian reservations that do not yet have standards under the Clean Water Act and, if so, what those standards should be and how they should be implemented. During a 90-day public comment period, EPA received comments from tribal governments and associations; state officials, agencies, and associations; private citizens; and private entities. In a follow-up rulemaking, EPA will consider the comments received during the ANPRM public notice period in its decision making. EPA's goal in initiating this effort was to address the existing gaps in CWA protection of reservation waters. These standards would establish baseline human health and environmental objectives as the basis for the CWA protection.	09/29/2016 - ANPRM: 81 FR 66900 00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OW	5978	2040-AF70	Federal Aluminum Aquatic Life Criteria Applicable to Oregon	The EPA is proposing water quality criteria in Oregon to protect aquatic life from the harmful effects of exposure to toxic levels of aluminum. In January 2013, the EPA disapproved Oregon's new and revised freshwater acute and chronic criteria for aluminum, based on concerns that the criteria would not adequately protect aquatic life in Oregon. Oregon has not yet adopted or submitted criteria for aluminum to address EPA's disapproval. Therefore, consistent with Clean Water Act Section 303(c)(3), the EPA is proposing aluminum criteria to protect aquatic life in Oregon. This proposed rule would improve water quality, protect aquatic life, and strengthen Oregon's natural ecosystem. Under a consent decree with Northwest Environmental Advocates (as amended), EPA has until March 15, 2019, to either take an action under CWA section 303(c) to approve aquatic life criteria for aluminum submitted by the state of Oregon, or, if aluminum criteria have not yet been submitted by Oregon and approved by EPA, to propose statewide federal aquatic life criteria for aluminum in Oregon.	03/00/2019 - NPRM 04/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OW	5422.2	2040-AF77	Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category	EPA received petitions from the Utility Water Act Group and the U.S. Small Business Administration requesting reconsideration and an administrative stay of provisions of EPA's final rule titled 'Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category,' (80 FR 67838; November 3, 2015). After considering the petitions, the Administrator decided that it is appropriate and in the public interest to conduct a rulemaking that may result in revisions to the new, more stringent Best Available Technology Economically Achievable effluent limitations and pretreatment standards for existing sources in the 2015 rule that apply to bottom ash transport water and flue gas desulfurization wastewater. EPA does not intend in this rulemaking to revise the BAT effluent limitations or pretreatment standards in the 2015 rule for fly ash transport water, flue gas mercury control wastewater, gasification wastewater, or any of the other requirements in the 2015 rule. As part of the rulemaking process, EPA will provide notice and an opportunity for public comment on any proposed revisions to the 2015 final rule.	01/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - The available information is too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status.

OW	5311	2040-AF03	Development of Best Management Practices for Recreational Boats under Section 312(o) of the Clean Water Act	EPA is developing regulations to implement the Clean Boating Act (Public Law 110-288), which was signed by the President on July 29, 2008. The Clean Boating Act amends section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to exclude recreational vessels from National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting requirements. In addition, it adds a new CWA section 312(o) directing EPA to develop regulations that identify the discharges incidental to the normal operation of recreational vessels (other than a discharge of sewage) for which it is reasonable and practicable to develop management practices to mitigate adverse impacts on waters of the United States. The regulations need to include those management practices, including performance standards for each such practice. Following promulgation of the EPA performance standards, the new CWA section 312(o) directs the U.S. Coast Guard to promulgate regulations governing the design, construction, installation, and use of the management practices. Following promulgation of the U.S. Coast Guard regulations, the Clean Boating Act prohibits a discharge incidental to the normal operation of a recreational vessel in waters of the United States extending to the seaward limit of waters of the contiguous zone (i.e., 12 miles from shore), unless the vessel owner or operator is using any applicable management practices meeting the EPA-developed performance standards.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
OW	6027	2040-AF74	Definition of 'Waters of the United States' - Recodification of Preexisting Rule	In 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Army ('the agencies') published the 'Clean Water Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States (80 FR 37054, June 29, 2015).' On February 28, 2017, the President issued an Executive Order 13778 titled 'Restoring the Rule of Law, Federalism, and Economic Growth by Reviewing the 'Waters of the United States' Rule' which instructed the agencies to review the 2015 rule and rescind or replace it as appropriate and consistent with law. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Army ('the agencies') published this proposed rule to initiate the first step in a comprehensive, two-step process to revise the definition of 'waters of the United States' consistent with the Executive Order signed on February 28, 2017.	07/27/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 34899 08/22/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 39712 07/12/2018 - Supplemental NPRM: 83 FR 32227 03/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OW	7095	2040-AF90	Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources - Review and Approval of Mitigation Banks and In-Lieu Fee Programs	In 2008, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final rule governing compensatory mitigation for losses of aquatic resources (73 FR 19593). The regulation prescribes a review and approval process for the establishment and management of mitigation banks and in-lieu fee programs. The regulation also includes time frames for certain steps in the mitigation bank and in-lieu fee program review and approval process. The review and approval process includes an opportunity for public and agency review and comment on mitigation banks and in-lieu fee programs, as well as a second review by an interagency review team. The interagency review team consists of federal, state, and local agencies, Tribal nations, and the mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program sponsor. The Corps is reviewing the review and approval process and the interagency review team process in particular to enhance the efficiency of the mitigation bank and in-lieu fee program approval time frames. An increase in efficiency would likely result in savings to the public because it is expected to result in shorter review times for proposed mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, and instrument modifications, as well as credit release requests, and decreases in the resources other federal, state, and local agencies expend in reviewing these activities, attending meetings, participating in site visits, and providing their comments to the Corps.	03/00/2019 - NPRM 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OW	6653	2040-AF84	Clean Water Act Methods Update Rule for the Analysis of Effluent	This regulatory action would amend 'Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants' at 40 CFR Part 136 to approve test procedures (analytical methods) for use by testing laboratories and others for water monitoring. These test procedures must be used to implement the NPDES program unless EPA has approved the use of an alternate procedure. The regulation would also revise, clarify, and correct errors and ambiguities in existing methods and the water monitoring regulations.	12/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Other

OW	6682	2040-AF83	Clean Water Act 404 Assumption Update Regulation	CWA Section 404(g) provides for states and tribes to assume administration of the dredged and fill permitting program for certain waters, and addresses the requirements for implementation and EPA oversight. This rule is intended to provide general updates to the 1988 regulations and provide clarity on specific issue(s) requested by the states and tribes. Specifically, states and tribes requested that the EPA clarify those waters for which state/tribe may assume CWA Section 404 permit responsibilities, and those waters for which the USACE retains CWA 404 permit responsibility, under an approved state/tribal program. In 2015, EPA convened a Federal Advisory Committee (FACA), comprised of state, tribal and other stakeholder representatives charging them with providing recommendations as to how EPA could provide clarity on this issue. This rule is intended to provide clarity on the issue of which waters are assumable following EPA's consideration of the FACA recommendations and to provide needed technical corrections and updates to the 1988 regulations.	03/00/2020 - NPRM 03/00/2021 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Regulatory
OW	6976	2040-AF86	Clarification of State Certification Procedures Under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act	Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires that any applicant for a Federal license or permit to conduct an activity which may result in a discharge to navigable waters must obtain, from the state in which the discharge would originate, certification that the discharge will comply with the state's applicable effluent limitations, water quality standards, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, as well as applicable provisions of state law. Regulations, which pre-date the establishment of the EPA, describe the process of certification and the process for notifying neighboring jurisdictions. In addition, EPA has provided stakeholders with guidance through a 2010 handbook called 'Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification: A Water Quality Protection Tool for States and Tribes.' EPA is considering whether the Section 401 certification process would benefit from additional guidance or updated rulemaking to promote nationwide consistency and regulatory certainty for states, permit applicants, and other stakeholders.	12/00/2019 - NPRM 01/00/2021 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - TBD
R08	5872.1	2008-AA03	Federal Implementation Plan for Oil and Natural Gas Sources; Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in Utah	Promulgating these federal regulations will address ozone-forming emissions from existing and new and modified oil and natural gas sources on Indian country lands within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation (U&O Reservation) in Utah, where ambient ozone levels violate the 2015 ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for human health. While the EPA currently provides for streamlined permitting of new and modified minor oil and natural gas sources in Indian country that applies nationally, that mechanism will no longer be available to such sources if the area is designated nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS and sources would need to obtain source-specific permits before beginning construction, potentially delaying continued development of oil and natural gas resources on the U&O Reservation. The rulemaking seeks to achieve three goals for the Indian country portion of the Uinta Basin: (1) clean air; (2) continued, uninterrupted development of the oil and natural gas resources; and (3) consistent CAA regulatory requirements between Indian country lands within the U&O Reservation and lands under State of Utah jurisdiction. This rule would apply to any person who owns or operates or plans to construct or modify an oil and natural gas facility on Indian country lands within the exterior boundaries of the U&O Reservation. The primary stakeholders are the oil and natural gas operators on the Reservation, the Ute Indian Tribe, State of Utah, and the public.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 11/00/2018 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Other - In discussion with HQ.
R10	5565	2012-AA02	Revisions to Federal Implementation Plans Under the Clean Air Act for Indian Country in Idaho, Oregon and Washington	After ten years of experience implementing the Federal Air Rules for Reservations, EPA Region 10 plans to revise the original rules to provide regulatory relief, streamline and make implementation easier, and promulgate three new rules on Indian Reservations in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The proposed revisions result from the obligation of catching up to air measures in neighboring areas, addressing high levels of particulate matter emissions in specific geographical areas, and clarifying aspects of the initial rules. These revisions will further improve basic air quality regulations resulting in the protection of human health and the environment for communities in and adjacent to such Indian reservations.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

AAship	SAN	RIN	Full Title	External Abstract	Time Table	Rulemaking Stage	Priority Category	EO 13771 Designation	Impacts
OAR	5953	2060-AT21	Vehicle Test Procedure Adjustments for Tier 3 Test Fuel	This rule will amend vehicle test procedures to account for current transition in the test fuels used for compliance testing under EPA and NHTSA's joint greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and corporate average fuel economy standards (CAFE) (77 FR 62624) and EPA's Tier 3 standards (79 FR 23414, April 28, 2014). This will ensure that testing results are consistent across both programs and avoid changes in the stringency of the GHG/Fuel Economy program.	11/00/2018 - NPRM 03/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Technical amendment	
OAR	6723	2060-AU08	Update to NOX SIP Call Regulations - Addition of Monitoring Flexibility and General Streamlining of Provisions	This proposal would revise the existing NOX SIP Call regulations to add flexibility for states to amend their State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to allow alternative monitoring in place of 40 CFR Part 75 continuous emission monitoring (CEMS) for certain large industrial boilers and turbines. Ultimately, this flexibility could be made available to approximately 450 units through state SIPs. The proposal would also eliminate obsolete provisions and make non-substantive clarifications to the remaining regulations.	10/00/2018 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant	
OAR	6715	2060-AU03	Treatment of Biogenic CO2 Emissions under the Clean Air Act Permitting Programs	This proposed action will establish the treatment of biogenic carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from the use of certain biomass feedstocks at stationary sources under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V permitting programs. The proposed action will be based on the Agency's policy regarding the treatment of biogenic CO2 emissions under the Clean Air Act.	12/00/2019 - NPRM 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Too early to determine	
OAR	6757	2060-AU09	The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021-2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will propose rules to adjust the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions standards for model years (MYs) 2021 through 2026 light-duty vehicles. EPA established national GHG emissions standards under the Clean Air Act that extend through 2025. This rulemaking will propose adjustments to those standards, following conclusion of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) process and EPA's Final Determination that it is appropriate to adjust the MY22-25 GHG emission standards.	08/00/2018 - NPRM 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Deregulatory	
OAR	5250.2	2060-AQ36	Supplemental Determinations for Renewable Fuels Produced Under the Final RFS2 Program from Palm Oil	As part of ongoing implementation of the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Program, the Agency reviews new fuel pathways to evaluate their lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and determine their eligibility for the RFS program. In 2012, EPA issued a notice of data availability seeking public comment on the Agency's analysis of the lifecycle GHG emissions associated with biofuels produced from palm oil. The Agency intends to complete the evaluation of the palm oil fuel pathways under the RFS program through a supplemental action.	01/27/2012 - NODA: 77 FR 4300 12/00/2020 - Final Rule	Pending	Substantive, nonsignificant	Other - Notice that is taking comment	
OAR	6887	2060-AU27	Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines Amendments	This action will amend the Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines (40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII) to provide regulatory relief for owners and operators of stationary CI engines in remote areas of Alaska. Subpart IIII currently requires new CI engines in remote areas of Alaska to meet the Tier 4 PM emission standard for 2014 model year and later engines. In order to comply with the Tier 4 PM standard, owners/operators must purchase Tier 3 engines and retrofit the new engine with a diesel particulate filter. EPA is proposing to remove the requirement that new CI engines in remote areas of Alaska must meet the Tier 4 PM emission standard. EPA has already revised the rule to remove the requirement for these engines to meet the Tier 4 standards for other pollutants.	03/00/2019 - NPRM 11/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory	
OAR	5532.1	Not Assigned	Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries - Response to Reconsideration on NSPS	This action would propose to resolve remaining issues from the 2008 petition for reconsideration of NSPS Ja. Administrative petitions for reconsideration were granted and the corresponding litigation over the final rule has been stayed while EPA resolves reconsideration issues pursuant to a settlement agreement.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary.	
OAR	5529	2060-AQ72	Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Other Solid Waste Incineration Units	The EPA promulgated emissions standards for Other Solid Waste Incineration (OSWI) units on December 16, 2005. Units covered under this rule include certain very small municipal waste combustion and institutional waste incineration units. In light of the statutory requirements for establishing emissions standards under Clean Air Act section 129 and the recent case law relevant to those requirements, the EPA took a voluntary remand of the OSWI rule. This action will propose revisions to the OSWI rule.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory	
OAR	6630	2060-AT84	Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units; Technical Amendments	On June 23, 2016, the EPA issued final amendments to the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) Units. Subsequent to the final rule, a few testing and monitoring issues were identified during the implementation phase. On June15, 2018, the EPA proposed to add a few technical clarifications to the CISWI rule (83 FR 28068) to resolve these implementation issues. In this action, the EPA intends to finalize the technical amendments as proposed.	06/15/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 28068 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant	

OAR	6717	2060-AU00	Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters and New Residential Hydronic Heaters and Forced-Air Furnaces Amendments.	On February 3, 2015, EPA signed a final rule that made revisions to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for new residential wood heaters. This action updates the 1988 NSPS to reflect significant advancements in wood heater technologies and design, broadens the range of residential wood-heating appliances covered by the regulation, and improves and streamlines implementation procedures. This rule requires manufacturers to redesign wood heaters to be cleaner and lower emitting. In general, the design changes would also make the heaters perform better and be more efficient. The revisions will streamline the process for testing new model lines by allowing the use of International Standards Organization (ISO)-accredited laboratories and certifying bodies, which will expand the number of facilities that can be used for testing and certification of the new model lines. This action includes the following new residential wood-heating appliances: adjustable burn rate wood heaters, pellet stoves, single burn rate wood heaters, outdoor hydronic heaters (outdoor wood boilers), indoor hydronic heaters (indoor wood boilers), wood-fired forced air furnaces, and masonry heaters. These standards apply only to new residential wood heaters and not to existing residential wood-heating appliances. In this proposed action, we are proposing to allow retailers a period of time after the May 2020 compliance date to sell units that were manufactured before the May 2020 compliance date.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 02/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	6719	2060-AU07	Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters and New Residential Hydronic Heaters and Forced-Air Furnaces	On February 3, 2015, EPA signed a final rule that made revisions to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for new residential wood heaters. The 2015 rule updates the 1988 NSPS to reflect significant advancements in wood heater technologies and design, broadens the range of residential wood-heating appliances covered by the regulation, and improves and streamlines implementation procedures. The 2015 rule requires manufacturers to redesign wood heaters to be cleaner and lower emitting. In general, the design changes would also make the heaters perform better and be more efficient. The revisions will streamline the process for testing new model lines by allowing the use of International Standards Organization (ISO)-accredited laboratories and certifying bodies, which will expand the number of facilities that can be used for testing and certification of the new model lines. The 2015 rule includes the following new residential wood-heating appliances: adjustable burn rate wood heaters, pellet stoves, single burn rate wood heaters, outdoor hydronic heaters (outdoor wood boilers), indoor hydronic heaters (indoor wood boilers), wood-fired forced air furnaces, and masonry heaters. These standards apply only to new residential wood heaters and not to existing residential wood-heating appliances. The Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking being developed in this action is soliciting comments on issues raised by industry.	10/00/2018 - ANPRM 05/00/2019 - NPRM	Pre-Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5233	2060-AP06	Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators	The New Source Performance Standards for Grain Elevators was promulgated in 1978 with the latest amendments made in 1984. Since that time, there have been a number of changes in the technology used for storing and loading/unloading grain at elevators. Also, increased production of corn used for ethanol fuel has created a demand for more grain storage. These standards are being updated again now to ensure that they protect human health while minimizing the compliance burden on grain elevators.	07/09/2014 - NPRM: 79 FR 39241 09/16/2014 - NPRM Extension: 79 FR 55413 11/07/2014 - NPRM Extension2: 79 FR 66346 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6013	Not Assigned	Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants	The New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Glass Manufacturing (Glass NSPS) is found at subpart CC within part 60 of the CFR. The rule addresses emissions from glass melting furnaces. We plan to review and update the rule based on the best system of emission reduction, which is the level of control that is required under the NSPS rules. Approximately 120 glass plants operate at least two furnaces per facility in the U.S. The furnace walls are made of refractory bricks, which are eventually consumed by the melting process. A typical glass furnace can be expected to last about 10-12 years ('furnace life,' or 'campaign') before it must be turned off, cooled, deconstructed and reconstructed. During reconstruction, most companies take the opportunity to improve technology, efficiency, and install any new equipment or improve furnace design. Glass manufacturers have installed continuous emission measurement systems (CEMS) for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and sulfur dioxide (SO2), and air pollution control devices (APCDs) for emissions of particulate matter, NOx and SO2 on at least half of the existing furnaces. Two glass producers have installed APCDs on 100 percent of their furnaces.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.

OAR	5931.6	2060-AU15	Revisit Area Designation for 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS in Freestone and Anderson Counties, Rusk and Panola Counties, and Titus County in Texas	On December 13, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated initial air quality designations for four areas in Texas for the 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO2) primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The action was a supplement to the second of four expected sets of actions to designate areas of the U.S. for the 2010 SO2 NAAQS. In the December 13, 2016, action, three areas were designated nonattainment and one area was designated unclassifiable. The three nonattainment areas are in Freestone and Anderson Counties, Rusk and Panola Counties, and Titus County in Texas. The nonattainment designation was based on EPA's analysis of air quality modeling submitted by Vistra Energy (owner of three power plants in the nonattainment areas) and Sierra Club. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) maintains that air quality monitoring is the best way to assess air quality around these plants and did not submit a modeling analysis. TCEQ and Vistra Energy have both filed petitions for judicial review of the Round 2 designations and both have administratively petitioned EPA to change the nonattainment designations. In September 2017, EPA responded to Vistra's petition (preceded the TCEQ petition by several months) for reconsideration by indicating an intent to undertake an administrative action with notice and comment to revisit the nonattainment designations, and the 5th Circuit granted EPA's motion to place the judicial petitions in abeyance on this basis. The three areas in Texas remain nonattainment pending the outcome of EPA's intended administrative action. This action will initiate a notice and comment rulemaking to revisit the initial area designations for Freestone and Anderson Counties, Rusk and Panola Counties, and Titus County in Texas.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Routine and Frequent	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5931.5	2060-AU14	Revisit Area Designation for 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS for Williamson County, Illinois	On July 12, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated initial air quality designations for certain areas in the United States (U.S.) for the 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO2) primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). It was the second of four expected sets of actions to designate areas of the U.S. for the 2010 SO2 NAAQS. In the July 12, 2016 action, Williamson County, Illinois was designated nonattainment. The nonattainment designation was based on EPA's analysis of air quality modeling submitted by Southern Illinois Power Cooperative (SIPC, owner of Marion Power Station), Sierra Club, and Illinois EPA. SIPC filed a petition for judicial review of the Round 2 designations and has twice administratively petitioned EPA to change the nonattainment designation, submitting information to support claims that the violating receptor area was and/or is under controlled access and is not ambient air. In January 2017, EPA denied SIPC's petition for reconsideration under then-Administrator McCarthy, and SIPC filed a petition for judicial review of that denial, which is consolidated with their previous challenge. In September 2017, EPA responded to SIPC's subsequent petition for error correction by indicating an intent to undertake an administrative action with notice and comment to revisit the nonattainment designation, and the D.C. Circuit granted EPA's motion to place the judicial petitions in abeyance on this basis. The area in Williamson County, IL remains nonattainment pending the outcome of EPA's intended administrative action. This action will initiate a notice and comment rulemaking to revisit the initial area designation for Williamson County, Illinois.	11/00/2018 - NPRM 03/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Routine and Frequent	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5841	2060-AS62	Revisions to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Permitting Regulations and Establishment of a GHG SER for GHG Emissions Under the PSD Program	The EPA is taking this action to establish a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significant Emission Rate (SER) under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) air permitting program and finalize certain revisions to the provisions of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Tailoring Rule.The GHG SER would establish an appropriate threshold level below which Best Available Control Technology (BACT) is not required for a source's GHG emissions. The Tailoring Rule revisions will allow us to revise certain GHG permitting regulatory provisions, which include the PSD GHG Plantwide Applicability Limits (PALs), and will also implement a recent Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia decision that ordered, among other things, that the Tailoring Rule regulations under review be vacated to the extent they require a stationary source to obtain a title V permit solely because the source emits or has the potential to emit GHG above the applicable thresholds.	10/03/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 68110 11/18/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 81711 00/00/0000 - Supplemental NPRM 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status
OAR	5836	2060-AS61	Revisions to the Petition Provisions of the Title V Permitting Program	This final rule is expected to identify requirements for and provide guidance on the substance and format of title V petitions submitted to the agency as well as instructions for submitting such petitions through the agency's preferred electronic submittal system or specified alternative methods. Furthermore, this final rule is anticipated to identify administrative record requirements that are intended to ensure complete permit records consistent with the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Finally, this rule is expected to be responsive to certain title V Task Force recommendations.	08/24/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 57822 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OAR	5969	2060-AS95	Revisions to Testing Regulations for Air Emission Sources	This action corrects and updates source test methods, performance specifications, and testing regulations for air emission sources under 40 CFR parts 51, 60, and 63. The revisions include corrections to testing provisions that contain inaccuracies and typographical errors, updates to outdated test methods, and the addition of alternative testing procedures the agency has deemed acceptable to use. An example correction is in Method 204, where the current enclosure area ratio, which is inadvertently identified as being less than 10.05, would be corrected to be less than 0.05. The EPA promulgates correction rules for testing regulations every few years to keep rules up-to-date and to ensure that compliance testing and monitoring are done correctly.	01/26/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 3636 11/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	7164	Not Assigned	Revisions to Test Methods and Performance Specifications for Air Emission Sources	This action makes corrections and updates to test methods and performance specifications for air emission sources under 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, and 63. The revisions include corrections to testing provisions that contain inaccuracies and typographical errors, updates to outdated test methods, and the addition of alternative testing procedures to provide testers enhanced flexibility. For example, the incorrect chemical compound, sodium sulfite would be replaced with sodium nitrite in Method 7C. In Method 12, SW-846 methods would be added as alternative analytical procedures. The 2010 version of ASTM D2369 would be added to Method 24. Various sections of Performance Specification 9 are confusing and would be re-written to provide clarity. This action is developed every few years to keep rules up-to-date and to ensure that compliance testing and monitoring are done correctly.	07/00/2019 - NPRM 01/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5237	2060-AP08	Revisions to Test Method for Determining Stack Gas Velocity Taking into Account Velocity Decay near the Stack Walls	This action revises the voluntary test method for determining volumetric gas flow taking into account the velocity decay near the stack or duct walls. The current method addresses only sources where the flow measurements are made in locations with circular cross-sections. This revised test method addresses flow measurement locations with both circular and rectangular cross-sections, increases the accuracy of the method, and simplifies its application. The primary users of the method are owners and operators of utility units subject to the Acid Rain program and large electric generating units and large non-generating units that are subject to the nitrogen oxide State Implementation Plan call.	08/25/2009 - NPRM: 74 FR 42819 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Substantive, nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5883	2060-AS91	Revisions to Method 202: Dry Impinger Method for Determining Condensable Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources	States are now required to account for Condensable Particulate Matter (CPM) in establishing emissions limits for particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) in all applicable Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and nonattainment New Source Review (NSR) permits issued. The NSR regulations require that the measurement and control of PM from major stationary sources and major modifications include the condensable component for both PM2.5 and PM10 emissions. Accordingly, CPM must be considered (1) in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program in areas that are classified attainment or unclassifiable for the 1997 annual secondary, 2008 24-hour primary or secondary or 2012 annual primary PM2.5 NAAQS or the PM10 NAAQS, and (2) in nonattainment NSR in areas that are nonattainment for any of the PM2.5 or PM10 NAAQS. Stakeholders have expressed concern that source-specific CPM test results obtained with Method 202 could include positive bias that translates into overestimations of emissions. Some of these stakeholder issues involve the quality of reagent chemicals used in the method, while other issues involve equipment preparation or contamination pre- and post-sampling. Such overestimation could inappropriately affect determinations as to whether major source nonattainment NSR or PSD applies to a new source or modification, required air quality impact analyses and emission offset requirements. The EPA is revising sections of Method 202 including, but not limited to, the proof blank train preparation and recovery requirements in the method and use of the proof and field train blanks. The revisions would address consistency in the execution of Method 202, which has shown wide variation in its implementation, and allow many performance-based options and procedures.	09/08/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 42508 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory

OAR	6411	2060-AT80	Revisions to Appendix P to 40 CFR Part 51, Concerning Minimum Emission Reporting Requirements in SIPs	In this action, EPA intends to update a regulation, Appendix P to Part 51, promulgated in 1975, specifying what State Implementation Plans (SIPs) must require of sources with continuous monitoring systems for four source categories under which EPA's earliest New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) required new or modified sources to have continuous monitoring systems. The four source categories are fossil fuel-fired steam generators, fluid bed catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators, sulfuric acid plants, and nitric acid plants. What EPA specified for SIPs in Appendix P to Part 51 was, by design, similar to what EPA specified in Part 60 NSPS regulations at that time, including the requirement to report excess emissions on a quarterly basis, at a minimum. In 1999, EPA relaxed the reporting frequency for most NSPS from quarterly to semiannual, but didn't change the Appendix P to Part 51 requirements. As a result, the still-quarterly requirement under Appendix P to Part 51 is no longer consistent with the NSPS requirements, as originally intended. In this action, EPA would propose to change the Part 51 specified required minimum reporting frequency for sources with continuous monitoring systems from quarterly to semiannual. This would allow (but not require) states to reduce, through their SIPs, the required minimum frequency of excess emissions reporting for these four source categories from quarterly to semiannual. This would harmonize the minimum reporting frequency under SIPs with what EPA requires of the same source categories in numerous other, more recent, regulations, e.g., through NSPS (Part 60), NESHAP (Parts 61 and 63), and the title V operating permits program (Parts 70 and 71). Some states assert that quarterly reporting by the affected source categories has proven unnecessary and overly burdensome. A change from quarterly to semiannual minimum reporting frequency, although reducing burden on certain sources and states, would still provide sufficiently timely information to ensure compliance and enable adequate enforcement of applicable requirements.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5937	2060-AT09	Revision to Method 23 -Determination of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-P-Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans from Stationary Sources	This action will revise 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 23, 'Determination of Polychlorinated Dibenzo-P-Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans from Stationary Sources,' which was last revised on March 31, 1995 (60 FR 28378). This update to Method 23 is a complete republication of the method to determine polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD's) and dibenzofurans (PCDF's) which will now include an option to determine polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's), and/or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's). This update would revise the analytical procedure to include isotope dilution mass spectrometry combined with high resolution gas chromatography which is consistent with industry practice. The update will move the method from a prescriptive to a performance-based methodology and remove requirements in the method to use outdated standards or materials. This will provide industry an appropriate method in the execution of Method 23, which has shown wide variation in its implementation, and will allow many performance-based options and procedures.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5102	2060-AO25	Revision of Hearing-Protector Regulations	In August, 2009, the EPA proposed amendments to the labeling regulations for hearing protection devices at 40 CFR 211Supbart B, for products that are sold wholly or in part on the basis of their ability to reduce the level of sound entering a person's ears, typically referred to as 'Hearing Protectors.' This action was taken under the authority of Section 8 of the Noise Control Act of 1972, which authorizes EPA to revise the current compliance test methodologies as necessary, and incorporate new test methods and rating schemes to address hearing protector technologies that have evolved since initial promulgation of the regulation in 1979.	08/05/2009 - NPRM: 74 FR 39150 08/21/2009 - NPRM Extension: 74 FR 42223 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5319	2060-AP43	Revision of 40 CFR Part 192--Health and Environmental Protection Standards for Uranium and Thorium Mill Tailings and Uranium In Situ Leaching Processing Facilities	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed new health and environmental protection standards under the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) of 1978. The standards proposed in this action would be applicable to byproduct materials produced by uranium in-situ recovery (ISR) and would be implemented by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and NRC Agreement States. EPA has determined to withdraw this proposal at this time because the current and projected level of activity in the uranium recovery industry is significantly reduced compared to previous expectations.	01/26/2015 - NPRM: 80 FR 4155 04/24/2015 - NPRM Extension: 80 FR 22964 01/19/2017 - Supplemental NPRM: 82 FR 7400 08/02/2017 - Supplemental NPRM Extension: 82 FR 35924 07/00/2018 - Withdrawal Notice	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OAR	5788	2060-AS35	Review of the Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ecological Effects of Oxides of Nitrogen, Oxides of Sulfur and Particulate Matter.	Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA is required to review and, if appropriate, revise the air quality criteria and national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On April 3, 2012, the EPA published a final rule in which the Agency determined to retain the current secondary standards (welfare-based) for nitrogen oxides (NOx) and for sulfur oxides (SOx). On January 15, 2013, the EPA published a final rule in which the Agency retained the secondary standards for particulate matter. This review of the air quality criteria and secondary standards for ecological effects of SOx, NOx and particulate matter includes the preparation of an Integrated Science Assessment, Risk/Exposure Assessment, and a Policy Assessment by the EPA, with opportunities for review by the EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents will inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the standards. This proposed decision will be published in the Federal Register with opportunity provided for public comment. The Administrator's final decisions will take into consideration these documents, CASAC advice, and public comment on the proposed decision.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5747	2060-AT68	Review of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Oxides	Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, EPA is required to review and if appropriate revise the air quality criteria and national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On June 22, 2010, EPA published a final rule to revise the primary (health-based) NAAQS for Sulfur Oxides to provide increased protection for public health. This review of the 2010 NAAQS includes the preparation by EPA of an Integrated Review Plan, an Integrated Science Assessment, a Risk/Exposure Assessment, and also a Policy Assessment Document, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the current standard. This proposed decision was published in the Federal Register with opportunity provided for public comment. The Administrator's final decisions will take into consideration these documents, CASAC advice, and public comment on the proposed decision.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26752 06/21/2018 - NPRM Extension: 83 FR 28843 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	7047	Not Assigned	Review of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone	Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, EPA is required to review and if appropriate revise the air quality criteria for the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On October 26, 2015, EPA published a final rule revising the NAAQS for ozone to provide increased protection for public health and welfare. This review will include the preparation of an Integrated Review Plan, an Integrated Science Assessment, and, if warranted, a Risk/Exposure Assessment, and also a Policy Assessment by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the current standards. This decision will be published in the Federal Register with opportunity provided for public comment. The Administrator's final decisions will take into consideration these documents, CASAC advice, and public comment on the proposed decision.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5823	2060-AS50	Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter	Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, EPA is required to review and if appropriate revise the air quality criteria and national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On January 13, 2013, the EPA published a final rule revising the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) NAAQS for particulate matter (78 FR 3086) to provide increased protection against the health effects of PM. This review includes the preparation of an Integrated Review Plan, an Integrated Science Assessment and, if warranted, a Risk/Exposure Assessment, and also a Policy Assessment by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents will inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the standards. This proposed decision will be published in the Federal Register with opportunity provided for public comment. The Administrator's final decisions will take into consideration these documents and public comment on the proposed decision.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5548.6	2060-AT56	Review of Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units	On April 4, 2017, the EPA announced it is reviewing the Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units, found at 40 CFR Part 60, subpart TTTT.	08/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2018 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OAR	6712.1	2060-AU04	Response to the Section 126(b) Petition from New York	This rulemaking will respond to a petition submitted by New York requesting a finding that the collection of identified sources in nine states (Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia) significantly contribute and interfere with maintenance of the 2008 and 2015 ozone national ambient air quality standards in New York State.	11/00/2018 - NPRM 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5996.1	2060-AT40	Response to the November 28, 2016 Section 126 Petition from Delaware	This rulemaking will finalize a response to a petition submitted by the State of Delaware under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that Conemaugh Generating Station, located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, emits air pollutant emissions in violation of the CAA.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26666 06/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 26682 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5984.1	2060-AT38	Response to the November 2016 Section 126 Petition from Delaware	This rulemaking will finalize a response to a petition submitted by the state of Delaware under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that emissions from the Homer City Generating Stations' generating units located in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, are significantly contributing to the nonattainment of, and interfering with maintenance of, the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS in Delaware.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26666 06/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 26682 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5986.1	2060-AT39	Response to the August 2016 Section 126 Petition from Maryland	This rulemaking will finalize a response to a petition submitted by the state of Maryland under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that emissions from 36 electric generating units are significantly contributing to the nonattainment of, and interfering with maintenance of, the 2008 ozone NAAQS in Maryland.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26666 06/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 26682 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5961.1	2060-AT37	Response to the August 2016 Section 126 Petition from Delaware	This rulemaking will finalize a response to a petition submitted by the state of Delaware under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that emissions from the Harrison Power Station located near Haywood, Harrison County, West Virginia are significantly contributing to the nonattainment of, and interfering with maintenance of, the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS in Delaware.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26666 06/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 26682 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5347	2060-AP51	Response to Section 126 Petition from North Carolina	The EPA is reconsidering its decision to deny the petition submitted by the State of North Carolina to the EPA pursuant to section 126 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). North Carolina submitted a petition on March 18, 2004 alleging that upwind major sources of PM and ozone precursors were contributing significantly to North Carolina's ability to attain or maintain the PM and ozone NAAQS. In 2006, the EPA denied North Carolina's petition in conjunction with issuing the CAIR federal implementation plan rule. As a result of a remand of the CAIR, the legal basis for denying the PM part of North Carolina's petition no longer exists. On March 5, 2009 the D.C. Circuit of Appeals granted our motion for voluntary remand of our decision to deny North Carolina's petition.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time
OAR	5353	2060-AP60	Response to Section 126 Petition from Delaware	EPA is taking action on a petition submitted by Delaware under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. On December 18, 2008, EPA received Delaware's section 126 petition. In this petition, Delaware seeks emissions reductions from large electric generating units in a number of upwind states in order to reduce the contributions from their emissions to attainment and maintenance problems the 1997 PM2.5 NAAQS and the 1997 ozone NAAQS in Delaware.	00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time
OAR	5268	2060-AP21	Response to Section 126 Petition From Warrick County, Indiana and the Town of Newburgh, Indiana	This rulemaking will respond to a petition submitted by Warrick County, Indiana and the Town of Newburgh, Indiana under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that a power plant being proposed to be built in Henderson County, Kentucky (Cash Creek) will emit air pollutants that will significantly contribute to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, Warrick County and Newburgh, Indiana with respect to the national ambient air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter. Based on such a finding, the petition requests that the EPA establish emission limitations for the proposed power plant to prevent the significant contribution.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time
OAR	5951.1	2060-AT36	Response to Clean Air Act July 2016 Section 126(b) Petitions from Delaware	This rulemaking will finalize a petition submitted by the state of Delaware under section 126 of the Clean Air Act. The petition requests that the EPA make a finding that emissions from the Brunner Island Generation Station located in York, Pennsylvania are significantly contributing to the nonattainment of, and interfering with maintenance of, the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS in Delaware.	06/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26666 06/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 26682 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OAR	7093	Not Assigned	Response to CAA Section 176A(a)(2) Petition from the State of Maine	This notice and comment action will respond to a CAA section 176A(a)(2) petition date August 27, 2018, from the state of Maine. The petition requests that EPA remove most of the state of Maine (except for Acadia National Park and certain named municipalities) from the Ozone Transport Region.	01/00/2019 - Final Rule 06/00/2019 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	6459	2060-AT79	Repeal of Emission Requirements for Glider Vehicles, Glider Engines, and Glider Kits	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing to repeal the emission standards and other requirements for heavy-duty glider vehicles, glider engines, and glider kits based on a proposed interpretation of the Clean Air Act (CAA) under which glider vehicles would be found not to constitute 'new motor vehicles' within the meaning of CAA section 216(3), glider engines would be found not to constitute 'new motor vehicle engines' within the meaning of CAA section 216(3), and glider kits would not be treated as 'incomplete' new motor vehicles. Under this proposed interpretation, EPA would lack authority to regulate glider vehicles, glider engines, and glider kits under CAA section 202(a)(1).	11/16/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 53442 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5548.7	2060-AT55	Repeal of Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units	On April 4, 2017, the EPA announced it is reviewing the Clean Power Plan, found at 40 CFR Part 60, subpart UUUU via Executive Order 13771. This action proposes to withdraw the Clean Power Plan on grounds that it exceeds the statutory authority provided under section 111 of the Clean Air Act. The proposed Repeal was published on October 16, 2017.	10/16/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 48035 11/08/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 51787 02/01/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 4620 12/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5845	2060-AS66	Renewables Enhancement and Growth Support Rule	This action finalizes several changes intended to provide further opportunity for expanding the production and use of renewable fuels under the RFS program, and to reduce burden for regulated entities. This action allows renewable feedstocks that have been partially processed at one facility (commonly referred to as biointermediate feedstocks) to be fully converted into qualified finished renewable fuel at another facility. This action also includes the addition of several new feedstock and fuel pathways and makes numerous other revisions and technical corrections to the RFS and other fuels programs. Finally, this action implements quality specifications for fuel blends containing 16 to 83 volume percent ethanol. This would provide additional flexibility for ethanol flex fuel (EFF) producers to support distribution and use while continuing to ensure EFF quality is consistent with current vehicle emissions control system needs.	11/16/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 80828 12/14/2016 - NODA: 81 FR 90294 12/27/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 95097 05/00/2020 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	6642	2060-AT93	Renewable Fuel Volume Standards for 2019 and Biomass-Based Diesel Volume (BBD) for 2020	The Clean Air Act requires EPA to promulgate regulations that specify the annual volume requirements for renewable fuels under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program. Standards are to be set for four different categories of renewable fuels: cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel. The statute requires that the standards be finalized by November 30 of the year prior to the year in which the standards would apply. In the case of biomass-based diesel, the statute requires applicable volumes to be set no later than 14 months prior to the year for which the requirements would apply.	07/10/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 32024 07/03/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 31098 11/00/2018 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6884	2060-AU28	Renewable Fuel Standard Program Modification of Applicable Volumes, 2020 Standards and Other Changes	Under the statutory provisions governing the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program, EPA is required to modify the applicable annual volume targets specified in the statute for future years if waivers of those volumes in past years met certain specified thresholds. Those thresholds have been met or are expected to be met in the near future. As a result, EPA is proposing a rulemaking that will propose modifying the applicable volumes targets for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel for the years 2020 - 2022. In concert with these modifications, EPA will be proposed volumes requirements for biomass-based diesel for 2021 and 2022. Since the timetable for this rulemaking overlaps that for the annual standard-setting rulemakings, this rulemaking will also include the applicable percentage standards for 2020. Finally, this rulemaking includes several regulatory amendments designed to provide clarity and increase opportunities for renewable fuel prodcution.	01/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6629	2060-AT91	Relaxation of the Federal Reid vapor Pressure (RVP) Gasoline Volatility Standard for the 5-Parish Baton Rouge, Louisiana Area	To reduce gasoline emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) that are a major contributor to ground-level ozone (smog), EPA's regulations establish maximum Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) gasoline standards of 9.0 psi or 7.8 psi sold during the summer ozone season based on the state, the month, and the area's ozone designation. EPA is finalizing to approve Louisiana's request to relax the RVP standard for gasoline sold in the parishes of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, Ascension, and Iberville from 7.8 psi to 9.0 psi by revising 40 CFR 80.27. This rulemaking is not expected to have an adverse impact on air quality in the subject area.	06/14/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 27740 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory

OAR	4793.2	2060-AP80	Reconsideration of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR) Project Aggregation	Under the New Source Review (NSR) preconstruction permitting program, stationary sources undergoing modifications need to determine whether their physical or operational changes are a 'major modification' based on the emissions increase that would result from the changes. The term 'project aggregation' within the NSR program refers to the grouping of related physical and/or operational changes at a facility into a single project, and combining the corresponding emission increases or decreases for purposes of determining NSR applicability. In January 2009, the EPA finalized an interpretation of existing NSR regulations that changes at a facility should be aggregated into a single project if they are 'substantially related.' The action also addressed how the timing of changes should be considered for aggregation purposes, and, as a statement of policy, it created a presumption against aggregating changes that occur 3 or more years apart. This 2009 action is currently stayed and under reconsideration by EPA. This current action will finalize the reconsideration of the 2009 action.	04/15/2010 - NPRM: 75 FR 19567 05/14/2010 - NPRM Extension: 75 FR 27191 05/18/2010 - Final Rule: 75 FR 27643 10/00/2018 - Final Rule 2	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Other - Not a rule - final action
OAR	6839	2060-AU24	Reconsideration of Standards of Performance and Emission Guidelines for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	This action is in response to seven petitions for reconsideration by industry and environmental stakeholders of the agency's promulgated Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills and its companion rule, Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. The EPA finalized these two rules on August 29, 2016 (81 FR 59332 and 81 FR 59276). The petitions raised at least one objection to the rule requirements included in the final rule that arose after the comment period or was impracticable to raise during the comment period and that is of central relevance to the rule. In a letter signed May 5, 2017, the Administrator granted reconsideration of six specific issues in a petition from industry representatives: (1) tier 4 surface emission monitoring; (2) annual liquids reporting; (3) corrective action timeline procedures; (4) overlapping applicability with other rules; (5) the definition of cover penetration; and (6) design plan approval, as well as any other matter that will benefit from additional comment. This action proposes the EPA's response to the issues for which the EPA granted reconsideration.	03/00/2019 - NPRM 03/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	4908	2060-AM75	Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act	These amendments would address when a major source can become an area source, and, thus, become not subject to national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for major sources under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112. The amendments will implement the EPA's plain language reading of the CAA section 112 definitions of 'major' and 'area' sources as discussed in the January 2018 William Wehrum memorandum titled 'Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.' (See notice in 83 FR 5543, February 8, 2018.) This action will provide an opportunity for interested persons to provide comment on many of the same issues covered in the 2007 NESHAP: General Provision Amendments (72 FR 69, January 3, 2017).	01/03/2007 - NPRM: 72 FR 69 03/05/2007 - NPRM Extension: 72 FR 9718 02/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 5543 02/00/2019 - Supplemental NPRM	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5206	2060-AO75	Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone: Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning System Servicing	This action would establish servicing and equipment provisions, as required by the Clean Air Act, for new alternative refrigerants in the motor vehicle air conditioning end-use currently listed as acceptable subject to use conditions under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program and being used in cars on the road today.	05/00/2019 - NPRM 03/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - preliminary and may be non-significant
OAR	6714	2060-AU01	Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans	As indicated in January 17, 2018, letters to petitioners for reconsideration of the 2017 Regional Haze Rule (Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans; January 10, 2017), the EPA will undertake a notice-and-comment rulemaking in which it will address portions of the rule, including but not limited to the Reasonably Attributable Visibility Impairment provisions, the provisions regarding Federal Land Manager consultation and any other elements of the rule it may identify for additional consideration. Furthermore, the EPA plans to finalize one or more guidance documents for regional haze State Implementation Plan revisions due in 2021. Such guidance may also address some or all of the issues raised in the petitions for reconsideration.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - too early to determine
OAR	6782	2060-AU11	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Updates to the Significant New Alternatives Policy Program	This rule would address a court remand of EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program final rule issued on July 20, 2015 (2015 Rule) that, among other things, changed the listings for certain hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in various end-uses in the aerosols, refrigeration and air conditioning, and foam blowing sectors. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in the case of Mexichem Fluor, Inc. v. EPA vacated the 2015 Rule 'to the extent it requires manufacturers to replace HFCs with a substitute substance' and remanded the rule to EPA for further proceedings. EPA's SNAP program implements Section 612 of the Clean Air Act.	01/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OAR	6376	2060-AT81	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Revisions to the Refrigerant Management Requirements under the Clean Air Act	In 2016 EPA finalized a rule updating the refrigerant management requirements under the Clean Air Act. This action revisits aspects of the 2016 rule's extension of the refrigerant management requirements to substitutes like hydrofluorocarbons.	07/00/2018 - NPRM 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	6578	2060-AT88	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Revision to Aerosol Listing under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program	The EPA is planning to revise the listing under SNAP Rule 20 for aerosol propellant use of HFC-134a as it pertains to bear sprays and certain other fog-type defense aerosol sprays.	11/00/2019 - NPRM 01/00/2021 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	4819	2060-AL94	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Process for Exempting Emergency Uses of Methyl Bromide	Under the Clean Air Act and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, this rule would seek to create an exemption for emergency uses of methyl bromide, an ozone depleting substance. This exemption is limited to no more than 20 metric tons per emergency event. This rule would define what qualifies as an emergency use.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6399	2060-AT78	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Listing of Substitutes under the Significant New Alternatives Policy Program	EPA had received a number of manufacturers' submissions and petitions concerning listings of substitutes. This rule would propose listings based upon EPA's evaluation and other updates as appropriate.	09/00/2019 - NPRM 01/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Some listings would be regulatory but are consistent with industry practice and are expected to impose little or no cost on industry. Other provisions would be deregulatory.
OAR	4599	2060-AK26	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Listing of Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Substances: N-Propyl Bromide	This final rule would make a determination as to whether n-propyl bromide (nPB) is an acceptable substitute for Class I and Class II ozone depleting substances used in aerosol solvent and adhesives end uses. If found acceptable, this would provide industry with another alternative to solvents with higher ozone depletion potential. An acceptability determination could include specific conditions on the use of nPB as a solvent, such as limiting the specific applications in which it may be used to those with low emissions and requiring exposure limits that would be sufficient to mitigate risk and that are consistent with industry practices. Any conditions would be for the purpose of ensuring that nPB is used in a manner that is as safe and environmentally protective as other available substitutes. OSHA has not set a specific exposure standard for nPB. If we determine that nPB cannot be used safely in a specific end use, as compared with other substitutes available for that end use, we would find it unacceptable.	06/03/2003 - NPRM: 68 FR 33283 10/02/2003 - NPRM2: 68 FR 56809 05/30/2007 - NPRM3: 72 FR 30168 11/00/2019 - Final Rule	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6916	2060-AU26	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Adjustments to the Allowance System for Controlling HCFC Production and Import, 2020-2030, and Other Updates	EPA is proposing to allocate allowances for the production and consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) between 2020-2030, as well as make other minor changes related to the regulations at 40 CFR part 82 subpart A.	12/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - TBD
OAR	4940.2	2060-AQ47	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Reconsideration of Inclusion of Fugitive Emissions; Reconsideration	The EPA is proposing a rule based on the results of its reconsideration of the final rule titled, 'Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Reconsideration of Inclusion of Fugitive Emissions' (Fugitive Emissions Rule), published on December 19, 2008. Through a letter signed on April 24, 2009, the EPA granted reconsideration on a petition submitted by the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC), as well as an administrative stay of the Fugitive Emissions Rule provisions. On March 30, 2011, the EPA issued an interim rule that stayed the Fugitive Emissions Rule by reverting the text of the affected sections of the Code of Federal Regulations back to the prior rule language. This stay will remain in effect until the EPA completes its reconsideration and undertakes any associated rulemaking. In this action, the EPA will consider the petition for reconsideration, public comments, and information contained in the rulemaking docket to reach a decision on the reconsideration and finalize the rule.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time

OAR	5076.1	2060-AP71	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Reasonable Possibility in Recordkeeping; Reconsideration	The EPA is convening a proceeding for reconsideration of a final rule published in the Federal Register on December 21, 2007 (72 FR 62607). The subject rule was promulgated in response to a remand by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in New York v. EPA, 413 F.3d 3 (D.C. Cir. 2005), in order to clarify the 'reasonable possibility' recordkeeping and reporting standard under the New Source Review (NSR) program. After review of issues raised by the State of New Jersey by petition and letter, we have decided to exercise our discretion to conduct a reconsideration of this final rule and will therefore be reopening the public comment period for the rule. The rule will remain in effect while our reconsideration proceeding is under way.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time
OAR	6598	2060-AT89	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Project Emissions Accounting	Under the New Source Review (NSR) pre-construction permitting program, sources undergoing modifications need to determine whether their modification is considered a major modification and thus subject to NSR pre-construction permitting. A source owner determines if its source is undergoing a major modification under NSR using a two-step applicability test. The first step is to determine if there is a 'significant emission increase' of a regulated NSR pollutant from the proposed modification (Step 1) and the second step is to determine if there is a 'significant net emission increase' of that pollutant (Step 2). In this action, we are proposing the consideration of emissions increases and decreases from a modification in Step 1 of the NSR major modification applicability test for all unit types (i.e., new, existing, and hybrid units).	12/00/2018 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - too early to make a designation
OAR	5185	2060-AO66	Plywood and Composite Wood Products (PCWP) Residual Risk and Technology Review and Amendments	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Plywood and Composite Wood Products (PCWP). The PCWP NESHAP, subpart DDDD, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on July 30, 2004, and was amended on February 16, 2006 and October 29, 2007. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from PCWP facilities. PCWP facilities include lumber, plywood, particleboard, medium density fiberboard, hardboard, (structural) fiberboard, oriented strand board (OSB) and engineered wood products manufacturing processes. The HAP emitted include formaldehyde, methanol, acetaldehyde, acrolein, phenol and propionaldehyde. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by June 30, 2020.	07/00/2019 - NPRM 07/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5562	2060-AS26	Petition to Add n-Propyl Bromide to the List of Hazardous Air Pollutants	The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires EPA to regulate compounds that are listed as air toxics, also known as hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Air toxics are those pollutants known, or suspected, to cause cancer and other serious human health problems. The CAA allows the EPA to consider petitions to modify the list, by adding or removing substances. Individuals seeking to add a substance must demonstrate the substance is an air pollutant and that emissions, ambient concentrations, bioaccumulation or deposition of the substance are known to cause or may reasonably be anticipated to cause adverse effects to human health or adverse environmental effects. The Agency received two petitions to add n-Propyl Bromide to the HAP list from the Halogenated Solvents Industry Alliance in October 2010 and from the State of New York in November 2011. Once the EPA receives a petition, it conducts two reviews: (1) a completeness review, to determine whether there is sufficient information on which to base a decision; and, (2) a technical review, to evaluate the merits of the petition. The petitions were determined to be complete and a notice of receipt of a complete petition was published in the Federal Register on 2/6/15. A draft action seeking comments on the technical review of the petitions and on the EPA's initial determination of granting the petitions was published 1/9/17. This action will consider comments on the technical review and proceed with the determination of the petitions.	02/06/2015 - Notice: 80 FR 6676 03/11/2015 - Notice Extension: 80 FR 12794 01/09/2017 - Notice2: 82 FR 2354 06/06/2017 - Notice Extension2: 82 FR 26091 12/00/2020 - Notice4	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - Awaiting results of EO 12866 review.

OAR	5594	2060-AR28	Ozone and Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Significant Impact Levels (SILs) for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Program	This proposed action will establish Significant Impact Levels (SILs) for ozone and PM2.5 to facilitate implementation of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program in areas attaining the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for Ozone or PM2.5. The SILs for Ozone and PM2.5 would be used as compliance demonstration tools by permitting authorities to help determine whether the projected emissions from a proposed new major source or major modification will cause or contribute to a violation of the NAAQS. This proposed action is, in part, in response to the January 22, 2013, D.C. Circuit's decision that vacated the PM2.5 Significant Monitoring Concentration (SMC) and vacated and remanded two provisions in the EPA's PSD regulations containing SILs that were contained in the 2010 rule promulgating increments, SMCs, and SILs for PM2.5. Furthermore, in August 2011, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) filed a Petition for Reconsideration to the Administrator regarding several provisions contained in the 2010 PM2.5 final rule, claiming that EPA did not provide an opportunity for public comment prior to issuing the provisions as part of the final rule. In response to the TCEQ petition, EPA will reconsider the following provisions: 1) The revised definition of 'baseline area' that includes a new significance level for PM2.5, which is used for determining whether a particular attainment or unclassifiable area should be included in the baseline area for the PM2.5 increments; and 2) The requirement that PM2.5 precursor emissions be included in the significant impact analysis. This proposed action will be the first to add SILs for ozone to the PSD regulations. The EPA intended to address all these issues when it commenced rulemaking activity in 2013. Subsequently, the agency decided to pursue a 2-step process. As a first step, EPA issued guidance on SILs for PM2.5 and Ozone on April 17, 2018. Based on the information gathered from the implementation of this guidance by the permitting authorities, EPA will complete a rulemaking action, as appropriate.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time
OAR	6616	2060-AT90	Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review	On June 3, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final rule titled 'Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources; Final Rule.' Following promulgation of the final rule, the Administrator received petitions for reconsideration of several provisions of the rule. The EPA is addressing those specific reconsideration issues in a separate proposal. A number of states and industry associations sought judicial review of the rule, and the litigation is currently being held in abeyance. On March 28, 2017, newly elected President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13783 titled 'Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth,' which directs agencies to review existing regulations that potentially burden the development of domestic energy resources, and appropriately suspend, revise or rescind regulations that unduly burden the development of U.S. energy resources beyond what is necessary to protect the public interest or otherwise comply with the law. In 2017, the EPA provided notice to initiate the review of the 2016 rule and stated that, if appropriate, will initiate proceedings to suspend, revise or rescind the rule. Subsequently, in a notice dated June 5, 2017, the EPA further committed to look broadly at the entire 2016 rule. The purpose of this action is to propose amendments to address key policy issues, such as the regulation of greenhouse gases, in this sector.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 04/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5719.8	2060-AT54	Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Reconsideration	On June 3, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized 'Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources' (2016 OOOOa rule). The EPA received five petitions for reconsideration on the 2016 OOOOa rule. The EPA intends to reconsider certain aspects of the fugitive emissions requirements, including monitoring frequency, low production wells, and incorporating emerging technologies and state programs in the alternative means of emissions limitations.	08/00/2018 - NPRM 04/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5963	2060-AT06	Noise Emission Standards for Transportation Equipment: High Speed Rail	The EPA, in consultation with the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), is considering revisions to the rule that sets noise emissions standards for interstate rail carriers under the Noise Control Act of 1972 (NCA) (42 U.S.C. Section 4901 et seq.). Noise emissions are the noise produced by an object-in this case, a train and all of its parts such as the locomotive, power units, and passenger coaches. Current noise standards limit the noise generated by trains when they are operating under a specified set of conditions in order to protect the health and welfare of individuals. The revisions under consideration would address changes in rail technology related to high-speed rail (i.e., trains operating at speeds in excess of 150-160 mph).	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory

OAR	5120	2060-AO18	New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Emission Guidelines (EG) for Large Municipal Waste Combustors (MWCs) - Risk and Technology Review	This action will address the residual risk and technology review (RTR) requirements of section 129 of the Clean Air Act for the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources for Large Municipal Waste Combustors. The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), subpart Eb, and the Emission Guidelines, subpart Cb, were promulgated on May 10, 2006. The NSPS and emission guidelines established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants and criteria pollutants from large municipal waste combustors.	03/20/2007 - Notice: 72 FR 13016 00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5774	2060-AS32	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Secondary Lead Smelting	The Risk and Technology Review (RTR) for the Secondary Lead Smelters NESHAP was promulgated on January 5, 2012 (77 FR 555). On March 5, 2012, environmental groups, the Association of Battery Recyclers and Johnson Controls International petitioned the Agency for reconsideration of aspects of the final rule. On December 10, 2012, the EPA granted reconsideration of the risk analysis related to use of a particular control technology. This action proposes the EPA's response to the issues for which the EPA granted reconsideration.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Information is too preliminary.
OAR	5367.2	2060-AT25	National Emission Standardsfor Hazardous Air Pollutants for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing Reconsideration	This action proposes amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing source category. The proposed amendments are in response to a petition for reconsideration filed by industry stakeholders on the final rule promulgated on October 26, 2015 (80 FR 65470), as well as our review of the 2015 rule with respect to other issues raised by stakeholders. This action proposes to revise the temperature monitoring methodology used to demonstrate continuous compliance with the dioxin/furan emissions limit of the final rule. In addition, we are proposing to address concerns raised by industry stakeholders regarding visible emissions monitoring of tunnel kiln stacks for continuous compliance with particulate matter and mercury emission limitations. This action also proposes to amend the requirements for weekly visual inspections of system ductwork and control device equipment for water curtain spray booths. Lastly, this action proposes to amend the NESHAP regarding emissions averaging and make technical corrections.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 04/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	6946	2060-AU22	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air pollutants: Paper and Other Web Coatings Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposed action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Paper and Other Web Coating. The Paper and Other Web Coating NESHAP, subpart JJJJ, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on December 4, 2002. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from facilities that coat paper and other web substrates. The HAP emitted from coating operations include toluene, methanol, methyl ethyl chloride, ethylene glycol, xylenes, phenol, methylene chloride, glycol ethers, hexane, methyl isobutyl ketone, cresols, cresylic acid, dimethyl formamide, vinyl acetate, formaldehyde and ethyl benzene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA section 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete this action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	03/00/2019 - NPRM 03/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	5925	2060-AT05	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Taconite Iron Ore Processing Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Taconite Iron Ore Processing. The Taconite Iron Ore Processing NESHAP, subpart RRRRR, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on 10/30/03 (68 FR 61867). The NESHAP established emission limitations and/or work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from new and existing ore crushing and handling operations, indurating furnaces, finished pellet handling operations and ore dryers. The HAP emitted from these sources include metal hazardous air pollutants (e.g., mercury, manganese and lead), acid gases (i.e., hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride) and formaldehyde and other combustion-related gases. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by June 30, 2020. In addition to the RTR, the National Wildlife Federation filed a petition for review of the initial October 30, 2003, NESHAP, raising several issues, including the alleged failure of EPA to establish emission standards for mercury and asbestos-like fibers. During the development of the RTR proposed rule required by the Court Order, the EPA will also consider possible options to address issues raised in the NWF petition, if appropriate.	06/00/2019 - NPRM 06/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6036	2060-AT71	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Wood Building Products Residual Risk and Technology Review	This final rule will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Surface Coating of Wood Building Products. The Surface Coating of Wood Building Products NESHAP, subpart QQQQ, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on May 28, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from major sources that apply a surface coating to a wood building product. The HAP emitted from major sources that apply a surface coating to a wood building product include xylenes, toluene, ethyl benzene, glycol ethers, methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), methanol, styrene and formaldehyde. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2)) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. At proposal, we proposed to find the residual risk remaining after the implementation of MACT acceptable under CAA 112(f)(2) with an ample margin of safety to protect public health and to prevent any adverse environmental effect. At proposal, we also proposed that there were no category changes in pollution control practices, processes or controls leading to a revision of the standard under CAA 112(d)(6). Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by December 31, 2018.	05/16/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 22754 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - preliminary

OAR	6020	2060-AT51	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Metal Cans and Surface Coating of Metal Coil Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the Surface Coating of Metal Cans and the NESHAP for the Surface Coating of Metal Coil. These NESHAP were promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The Surface Coating of Metal Cans NESHAP, subpart KKKK, was promulgated on November 13, 2003. The NESHAP controls emissions of organic HAP from can coating operations, including the storage, mixing and conveying of coating, thinners and cleaning materials used in, and the waste materials generated by, the coating operation. Metal can coating operations include the coating of metal cans, ends, metal crowns and closures. Due to the different types of coatings employed by the industry, the NESHAP includes emission limits for several separate subcategories, including: one- and two-piece draw and iron can body coating, sheet coating, three-piece can body assembly coating and end coating. The HAP emitted from the can coating operations primarily include glycol ethers, xylenes, hexane and methyl isobutyl ketone. The Surface Coating of Metal Coil NESHAP, subpart SSSS, was promulgated on June 10, 2002. The NESHAP controls emissions of organic HAP from metal coil coating operations. A coil coating operation is defined as the application system used to apply an organic coating to the surface of any continuous metal strip (at least 0.006 inch thick) that is packaged in a roll or coil, which includes the web unwind or feed station; the series of one or more coating stations and any associated curing ovens; the wet section/pretreatment operations; equipment and parts cleaning operations; the quenching operations; the mixing/thinning operations; and the storage and wastewater operations. The NESHAP regulates organic HAP and includes emission limits and operating limits that apply to the coating application stations, the curing ovens and the associated capture systems and control devices. The HAP emitted from the metal coil coating application operations and curing ovens include glycol ethers, xylenes, toluene and isophorone.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 05/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Too preliminary.
OAR	5909	2060-AT00	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Combustion Turbine Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Combustion Turbines. The Stationary Combustion Turbine NESHAP, subpart YYYY, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on March 5, 2004. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from stationary combustion turbines. The HAP emitted from stationary combustion turbines include formaldehyde, toluene, benzene, and acetaldehyde. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020.	12/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6935	2060-AU17	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposed action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production. The Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production NESHAP, subpart GGGG, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on April 12, 2001 and amended on April 5, 2002 and September 1, 2004. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from the collection of continuous process equipment and activities that produce crude vegetable oil and meal products by removing oil from listed oilseeds through direct contact with an organic solvent, such as a hexane isomer blend. The only HAP emitted from these sources is hexane. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete this action by March 13, 2020.	12/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	6928	2060-AU19	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation Residual Risk and Technology Review	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Site Remediation. The Site Remediation NESHAP, subpart GGGGG, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on October 8, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from affected facility site remediation operations. The HAP emitted from remediation material management units include benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, vinyl chloride, xylenes and other volatile organic HAP compounds. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete final action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the court order deadline. The EPA currently plans to complete this proposal action by March 22, 2019.	03/00/2019 - NPRM 03/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - preliminary
OAR	4866.1	2060-AN36	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation	The EPA promulgated the Site Remediation National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) standards on October 8, 2003. The Sierra Club filed a petition for reconsideration challenging the exemptions for federally ordered cleanups under CERCLA and RCRA in the final rule. The EPA granted reconsideration of this petition issue and published a proposed notice of rulemaking in the Federal Register on May 13, 2016 (81 FR 29821).	05/13/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 29821 06/24/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 41282 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Other Significant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.
OAR	5949	2060-AT07	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Rubber Tire Manufacturing Risk and Technology Review	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Rubber Tire Manufacturing. The Rubber Tire Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart XXXX, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on July 9, 2002, with corrections promulgated on March 12, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology for control of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from facilities that are major sources of HAP and that manufacture rubber tires and components integral to rubber tires, as well as tire cord producers and puncture sealant operations. The primary HAP emitted from the rubber tire production process and puncture sealant operations are toluene and hexane. Tire cord operations also emit these HAP, but the more significant emissions from tire cord production are formaldehyde, styrene, and methanol. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by June 30, 2020.	02/26/2019 - NPRM: 02/20/2020 - Final Rule:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5678	2060-AR73	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Reconsideration	This action is in response to four petitions for reconsideration by industry and environmental stakeholders of the April 2012 Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (PVC NESHAP). We plan to propose our response on the items that we granted reconsideration, including the following: emission limits for process vents, process wastewater and stripped resin.	04/00/2019 - NPRM 04/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.

OAR	5924.1	2060-AU25	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Petition to Amend Phosphoric Acid Mercury Limit	The Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan (PCS) Phosphate, now Nutrien, Aurora; has petitioned EPA for reconsideration of the NESHAP Mercury (Hg) limit. One source (PCS-Aurora, N.C.) operates calciners and, therefore, defines the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) floor for hazardous air pollutant emissions. In 1999, the Phosphoric Acid Production NESHAP set MACT standards for calciners that regulated total fluoride as a surrogate for hydrogen fluoride and established particulate matter limits as surrogates for Hg. In 2015, EPA promulgated the residual risk and technology review for this source category, and further amended the standards in September 2017.	06/00/2019 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	6503	2060-AT86	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline) Residual Risk and Technology Review	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline). The Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline) NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 subpart EEEE, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on February 3, 2004 (See 69 FR 5063). The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for control emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from storage tanks, transfer racks, and equipment leaks from associated equipment. The most prevalent HAP emitted from these sources include, but are not limited to, benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, vinyl chloride, and xylenes. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	02/00/2019 - NPRM 03/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	6838	2060-AU18	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfills. The MSW Landfills NESHAP, subpart AAAA, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on January 16, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and helped implement the Urban Air Toxics Strategy developed under section 112(k) of the CAA. The HAP emitted by MSW landfills include, but are not limited to, vinyl chloride, ethyl benzene, toluene and benzene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by March 14, 2019.	03/00/2019 - NPRM 03/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6494	2060-AT85	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing (MON). This NESHAP was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The MON, subpart FFFF, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on November 10, 2003. The NESHAP controls emissions of HAP from continuous process vents, batch process vents, storage tanks, equipment leaks, wastewater streams, transfer racks and heat exchange systems. The HAP emitted from these sources include, but are not limited to, toluene, methanol, xylene, hydrogen chloride and methylene chloride. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the MON final action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the court order deadline.	02/00/2019 - NPRM 03/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	6934	2060-AU16	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology reviews (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing. This NESHAP was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart HHHHH, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on December 11, 2003 and covers facilities that manufacture paints, inks, and adhesives. The NESHAP controls emissions of HAP from process vessels, storage tanks, equipment leaks, wastewater streams, transfer operations and heat exchange systems. The organic HAP emitted from these sources include ethylbenzene, xylene and glycol ethers. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the court order deadline.	05/00/2019 - NPRM 06/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5612.1	2060-AS79	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins Risk and Technology Review Reconsideration	The EPA promulgated amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins on October 8, 2014. The Sierra Club, Georgia-Pacific and Tembec BTLSR filed petitions for reconsideration. On March 27, 2015, the EPA granted reconsideration of this rule on issues related to the emission standards for continuous process vents and pressure relief devices (PRDs). On August 24, 2017, the EPA proposed amendments to the NESHAP addressing the issues concerning continuous process vents raised in the petitions, and planned routine maintenance at fixed roof storage tanks that use emission control systems to control vents. This Federal Register notice will take final action on the EPA's proposal.	08/24/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 40103 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5914	2060-AT02	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards Residual Risk and Technology Review for Ethylene Production	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Ethylene Production. The Ethylene Production NESHAPs, subparts XX and YY, were promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on July 12, 2002, and further amended on April 13, 2005. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from ethylene process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, equipment, heat exchange systems and waste streams. The HAP emitted from ethylene process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, equipment, heat exchange systems and waste streams include benzene, 1,3-butadiene, hexane, toluene and naphthalene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	11/00/2018 - NPRM 01/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	7055	Not Assigned	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers Technology Review	Maximum achievable control technology standards for commercial ethylene oxide (EO) sterilizers were finalized on December 6, 1994 (59 FR 62585). The standards required controls for various sources of emissions depending on the amount of EO used at a facility. On April 7, 2006, the EPA completed the residual risk and technology review for commercial EO sterilizers (77 FR 17712). In December 2016, the carcinogenicity of EO increased, causing substantial changes to risk from EO sterilizers across the country. In this action, the EPA will solicit information from facilities and decide a course of action for dealing with emissions from commercial EO sterilizers. The EPA will also evaluate options for hospital EO sterilizers, for which a generally available control technology work practice standard was finalized on December 28, 2008 (78 FR 73611).	06/00/2019 - NPRM 06/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory

OAR	5911	2060-AT01	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Engine Test Cells/Stands Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Engine Test Cell/Stands. The Engine Test Cell NESHAP, subpart PPPPP, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on May 27, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from engine test cells. The HAP emitted from engine test cells include formaldehyde, toluene, and benzene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by 3/13/20. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	02/00/2019 - NPRM 02/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5988	2060-AT34	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing. The Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart LLLLL, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on May 7, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacturing. Asphalt processing facilities produce 'blown' asphalt for use in the asphalt roofing manufacturing industry and elsewhere. The emissions sources at processing facilities are blowing stills, storage tanks and loading racks. Asphalt roofing manufacturing facilities produce shingles and roll roofing products by applying the 'blown' asphalt to a fiberglass or felt substrate. The emissions sources at roofing manufacturing facilities include coaters, coating mixers, applicators and storage tanks. The HAP emitted from these processes include organic compounds such as formaldehyde, hexane, phenol, polycyclic organic matter and toluene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020.	11/00/2018 - NPRM 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6002	2060-AT47	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production. The Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production NESHAP, subpart HHHH, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on April 11, 2002. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from drying and curing ovens. The HAP emitted from drying and curing ovens include formaldehyde and methanol. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by December 31, 2018.	04/06/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 14984 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - N/S at proposal.

OAR	6312	2060-AU20	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters Amendments	On January 31, 2013, the EPA promulgated amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Source: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. Environmental groups and industry filed for judicial review of the amended final rule. The court issued their decision on July 29, 2016, which vacated the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for all subcategories that would have been affected had the EPA considered all sources included in the subcategories and remanded to the EPA to adequately explain how carbon monoxide acts as a reasonable surrogate for organic hazardous air pollutants. On September 12, 2016, the EPA petitioned the court asking that the MACT standards be remanded without vacatur. On December 23, 2016, the court granted the EPA's request and remanded without vacating the MACT standards. In November 2015, the EPA finalized its decision on issues for which it granted reconsideration. Environmental groups filed for judicial review on the reconsideration issues. The court issued their decision on March 16, 2018, which remanded for further explanation the revisesd 130 parts per million carbon monoxide emission limits. This proposal would address the issues that were remanded in the two court decisions and give an opportunity for public comment on the EPA's responses.	01/00/2020 - NPRM 01/00/2021 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.
OAR	6035	2060-AT70	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Leather Finishing Operations Residual Risk and Technology Review	This final action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Leather Finishing Operations. The Leather Finishing Operations NESHAP, subpart TTTT, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on February 27, 2002, and amended on February 28, 2005. The NESHAP established emission limitations based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from the application of the coatings, drying or curing of the coatings, and from handling, storage and clean-up of the finishing materials. The HAP emitted include glycol ethers, chromium III, triethylamine, ethylene glycol, toluene and methyl isobutyl ketone. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. The EPA proposed amendments to address the results of the RTR. We proposed amendments to regulatory provisions pertaining to emissions during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction; amendments to add electronic reporting; and amendments to clarify certain rule requirements and provisions. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020.The EPA currently plans to complete this action by December 31, 2018.	03/14/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 11314 05/15/2018 - NPRM Extension: 83 FR 22438 01/000/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Assuming 'not subject to' but awaiting confirmation on final rule under 12866.
OAR	5962	2060-AT30	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Iron and Steel Foundries. The Iron and Steel Foundry NESHAP, subpart EEEEE, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on April 22, 2004, and subsequently amended on May 20, 2005, and February 7, 2008. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from iron and steel foundries. The HAP emitted from iron and steel foundries include metal and organic compounds. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by June 30, 2020.	07/00/2019 - NPRM 06/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	5919	2060-AT03	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities. The Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities NESHAP, subpart FFFFF, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on May 20, 2003, and subsequently amended on July 13, 2006. The NESHAP established emission limitations and/or work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from iron-making blast furnaces; steel-making oxygen furnaces; ancillary operations, such as ladling, hot metal transfer, skimming and desulfurization; and sinter plants. The HAP emitted from iron and steel sources include metal HAP (all sources) and volatile HAP (sinter plant only). This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2), within 8 years after the MACT standards were established, if such standards are required to ensure the risks due to HAP emissions from these facilities are acceptable and that the NESHAP provides an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020. While conducting the RTR, the EPA also might consider possible options to address issues raised in Sierra Club's March 26, 2004, petition for administrative reconsideration, and issues included in the voluntary remand without vacatur ordered by the D.C. Circuit Court on June 10, 2010, if appropriate.	02/00/2019 - NPRM 11/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6267	2060-AT74	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Hydrochloric Acid Production Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposed action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Hydrochloric Acid Production. The Hydrochloric Acid Production NESHAP, subpart NNNNN, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on April 17, 2003. The NESHAP established emission limitations and/or work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from process vents, storage tanks, transfer operations, and equipment leaks. The HAP emitted from these sources include hydrochloric acid and chlorine. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete this action by March 13, 2020.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 06/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - preliminary
OAR	6040	2060-AT66	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposed action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities. The Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities NESHAP, subpart QQQQQ, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on October 18, 2002. The NESHAP established emission limitations and/or work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from solvent mixers. The HAP emitted from solvent mixers include n-hexane and methanol. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by December 31, 2018.	05/03/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 19499 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - preliminary

OAR	6102	2060-AT73	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asbestos: Notice of Request for Approval of an Alternative Work Practice for Asbestos Cement Pipe Replacement	Water, including drinking water, waste water and storm water; is handled by a system of pipes which deliver water to residences; commercial, institutional and industrial users; transfer waste water from users to wastewater treatment plants; and carry untreated storm water to streams and lakes. Existing water pipes of all types run beneath and beside major roadways, beneath buildings and overlap other utilities (e.g., gas, electricity, cable); their replacement can potentially be problematic, especially in high density residential, industrial and urban areas. Even replacement in suburban and rural areas can require careful navigation beneath roadways and other major structures. As the infrastructure of municipalities age, utilities serving the population need to replace deteriorated water pipes. Existing water pipes can be made of various components such as clay, iron, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), concrete and asbestos cement (A/C). These A/C pipes are potentially subject to regulation under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asbestos (Asbestos NESHAP) when replaced. When A/C pipes age, the cementitious bonds in the pipe matrix weaken, primarily due to the pH of the water, particulate in suspension, gases within the pipes and the scrubbing effect of sandy soil caused by movement such as tidal changes against the outside of the pipe (e.g., in coastal environments). These mechanisms degrade both the outside and the inside of the pipes, causing them to become compromised and to leak.	04/25/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 18042 12/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5732	2060-AS13	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Risk and Technology Review Reconsideration: Oil and Natural Gas Sector	On August 16, 2012, the EPA completed its residual risk and technology review (RTR) and promulgated amendments to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) that regulate hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from new and existing stationary sources in the oil and natural gas production and transmission/storage major source categories. The 2012 rule amended the NESHAP for these two major source categories (40 CFR part 63, subparts HH and HHH) for the oil and natural gas industry which were promulgated in 1999. On October 15, 2012, the EPA received several petitions for reconsideration to reconsider, clarify and amend certain provisions of the final 2012 rule. By letter to petitioners dated October 6, 2017, the Administrator granted reconsideration on certain issues brought by petitioners. At this time, we are evaluating these issues to propose reconsideration.	11/27/2015 - Notice: 80 FR 74068 01/26/2016 - Notice Extension: 81 FR 4239 07/00/2019 - NPRM 07/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.
OAR	6947	2060-AU23	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Cellulose Products Manufacturing	This proposed action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Cellulose Products Manufacturing. The Cellulose Products Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart UUUU, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on June 11, 2002. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from viscose processes and cellulose ethers production. The HAP emitted from viscose processes include carbon disulfide, carbonyl sulfide and toluene. The HAP emitted from cellulose ether production include ethylene oxide, methanol, methyl chloride and propylene oxide. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA section 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete this action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 19 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	03/00/2020 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	6892	2060-AU12	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Petroleum Refinery Sector Amendments	The Refinery Sector Rule was promulgated on December 1, 2015 (80 FR 7178). On July 13, 2016, EPA extended the compliance date for maintenance vent requirements in the MACT subpart CC to August 1, 2017, in response to petitions for reconsideration. Additionally, most refiners sought and were granted 1- year extensions to comply with these provisions until August 1, 2018, under the compliance extension procedure in 40 CFR 63.6(i). This action would extend the date for refiners to comply with maintenance vent requirements in the MACT subpart CC from August 1, 2017, to January 30, 2019. The EPA is amending the compliance date because petroleum refiners have expressed challenges complying with the final rule requirements.	07/10/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 31939 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6011	2060-AT50	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Petroleum Refinery Sector	The Refinery Sector Rule was promulgated on December 1, 2015 (80 FR 7178). On April 10, 2018, the EPA proposed amendments to the NESHAP Refinery MACT 1 and Refinery MACT 2 regulations to clarify the requirements of these rules and to make technical corrections and amendments to requirements for work practice standards, recordkeeping and reporting. This action also proposed technical corrections to the NSPS for Petroleum Refineries (40 CFR part 60, subpart Ja). Proposed revisions included reducing recordkeeping requirements for maintenance venting activities, addressing the use of separation equipment in the delayed coker water-over water discharge process, addressing pilot-operated PRD and air entrainment in flare assist systems and corrections of typographical errors and cross-referencing errors. This action will address public comments received on the proposal and finalize amendments with the goal of eliminating uncertainty and simplifying compliance with the implementation of the December 1, 2015, final rule.	04/10/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 15458 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5532.4	2060-AT18	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Petroleum Refinery Sector	The Refinery Sector Rule was promulgated on December 1, 2015 (80 FR 7178). On February 1, 2016, Earthjustice and the American Petroleum Institute (API) and the American Fuels and Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM) petitioned the Agency for reconsideration of aspects of the final rule. On June 16, 2016, the EPA granted reconsideration of five aspects of the final rule for which the EPA did not provide adequate opportunity for notice and comment. On April 10, 2018, EPA also proposed to address the delayed coker water over requirements for which we granted reconsideration. This action finalizes EPA's response to the issues for which EPA granted reconsideration.	10/18/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 71661 11/03/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 76550 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5952	2060-AT20	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks	This proposal will amend an existing rule that revised National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks source category. That existing rule was published on September 19, 2012 (77 FR 58219). This action will add provisions back into the rule that were inadvertently deleted when the EPA published the 2012 final rule. These provisions, which were in the original 1995 NESHAP, provide facilities the opportunity to increase the duration of time between surface tension measurements after a certain number of compliant measurements. The EPA never intended these provisions to be deleted. In addition, this action will correct several typographical errors, incorrect references and other minor inadvertent errors that the EPA discovered after promulgation of the 2012 final amendments.	04/00/2019 - NPRM 01/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Assuming 'not subject to' but awaiting confirmation of final rule under 12866. N/S confirmed 4/26/18.
OAR	5930	2060-AT12	National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Boat Manufacturing and Reinforced Plastic Composites Production Residual Risk and Technology Review	This rulemaking will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Boat Manufacturing and Reinforced Plastic Composites Production. The Reinforced Plastics Composites NESHAP, subpart WWWW, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on 4/21/03, and the Boat Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart VVVV, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on 8/22/01. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from the production of fiberglass bath tubs, showers, automobile, storage tanks and recreational vehicles (Reinforced Plastics Composites) and the manufacture of fiberglass and aluminum boats (Boat Manufacturing). The HAP emitted from these sources include styrene and methyl methacrylate. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. This RTR is subject to a Court-ordered deadline of 3/13/20, for a final rule.	11/00/2018 - NPRM 11/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OAR	5035.2	2060-AP34	NSPS Equipment Leaks (Subpart VV SOCMI and GGG Petroleum Refineries); Amendments	On November 16, 2007, EPA published amendments to the new source performance standards for equipment leaks in 40 CFR Part 60, subparts VV and GGG, and promulgated new subparts VVa and GGGa. After promulgation of the rule, we received a petition for reconsideration from the American Chemistry Council (ACC), American Petroleum Institute (API) and National Petrochemical Refiners Association (NPRA), which we granted in part on March 4, 2008. Specific issues for which reconsideration was granted included the method of allocating shared storage vessels among process units, the connector monitoring requirements and the definition of capital expenditure, as it applies to activities at units occurring prior to November 16, 2007. This action will address those reconsideration issues.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Other - Information is too preliminary. Though it suggests action will be exempt due to minimal costs.
OAR	6173	2060-AT72	NESHAP: Surface Coating of Metal Furniture, Surface Coating of Large Appliances, and Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of three National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): Surface Coating of Metal Furniture, Surface Coating of Large Appliances, and Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabric and Other Textiles. These NESHAP were promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The Surface Coating of Metal Furniture NESHAP, subpart RRRR, was promulgated on May 23, 2003. The NESHAP controls emissions of organic HAP from all coating operations, including: all storage containers and mixing vessels in which coatings, thinners and cleaning materials are stored or mixed; all manual and automated equipment; and all pumps and piping within the affected source used for conveying coatings, thinners and cleaning materials. The primary HAP emitted from these operations include xylenes, glycol ethers, toluene and ethyl benzene. The Surface Coating of Large Appliances NESHAP, subpart NNNN, was promulgated on July 23, 2002. The NESHAP controls emissions of organic HAP from surface preparation of the large appliances or parts including: application of the coatings; flash off and drying/or curing of the applied coating; cleaning of equipment used in surface coating; storage of coatings, thinners and cleaning materials, and handling and conveyance of waste materials generated by the surface coating operations. The primary HAP emitted from these operations include glycol ethers, xylenes, toluene, methanol, ethyl benzene, methylene chloride and methyl isobutyl ketone. The Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabric and Other Textiles NESHAP, subpart OOOO, was promulgated on July 11, 2002. The NESHAP controls emissions of organic HAP from three subcategories: (1) coating and printing, (2) slashing and (3) dyeing and finishing operations. The HAP emitted from these operations include toluene, phenol, methanol, n, n-dimethyl formamide, xylenes and trichloroethylene. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2)) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA must finalize these RTR actions by December 31, 2018.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - preliminary
OAR	6006	2060-AT49	NESHAP: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks, Plastic Parts, and Miscellaneous Metal Parts Residual Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) for 3 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): the NESHAP for Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks (ALDT), the NESHAP for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products and the NESHAP for the Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products. These NESHAP were promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and establish emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from new, reconstructed or existing affected sources. The ALDT NESHAP, subpart IIII, was promulgated on April 6, 2004. The NESHAP applies to affected sources located at facilities that apply topcoat to new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks. 95 percent of the source category emissions include xylenes, methyl isobutyl ketone, ethyl benzene, cumene, toluene, methanol, glycol ethers and naphthalene. The Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products NESHAP, subpart PPPP, was promulgated on April 19, 2004. The NESHAP applies to affected sources located at facilities that apply coatings to plastic parts and products. Plastic parts and products include plastic components of the following types of products as well as the products themselves: motor vehicle parts and accessories for automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles; sporting and recreational goods; toys; business machines; laboratory and medical equipment; and household and other consumer products. The primary HAP emitted from this category include xylenes, toluene, methyl isobutyl ketone, ethylbenzene, styrene, glycol ethers, methanol, methyl methacrylate, cumene, hexane, formaldehyde and naphthalene. The Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products NESHAP, subpart MMMM, was promulgated on January 2, 2004. The NESHAP applies to affected sources located at facilities that apply coatings to miscellaneous metal parts and products. Miscellaneous metal parts and products include metal components of the following types of products as well as the products themselves: motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycles and sporting goods, recreational vehicles, extruded aluminum structural components, railroad cars, heavy duty trucks, medical equipment, lawn and garden equipment, electronic equipment, magnet wire, steel drums, industrial machinery, metal pipes, and numerous other industrial, household and consumer products. The primary HAP emitted from this category include xylenes, toluene, methyl isobutyl ketone, ethylbenzene, styrene, glycol ethers, methanol, methyl methacrylate, cumene, hexane, formaldehyde and naphthalene. This action will implement residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). CAA 112(f)(2)) directs EPA to revise the NESHAP if such revisions are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. CAA section 112(d)(6) requires EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action by March 13, 2020. In consideration of this deadline, which also applies to 17 other RTR source categories, we established an internal schedule for this RTR to be proposed and finalized prior to the consent decree deadline.	11/00/2018 - NPRM 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6716	2060-AT99	NESHAP: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units--Reconsideration of Supplemental Cost Finding and Residual Risk and Technology Review	This action will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (commonly referred to as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)), 40 CFR 63, subpart UUUUU, promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) on February 16, 2012 (67 FR 9464), and address other issues associated with the 2012 rule.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 06/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Other

OAR	7137	2060-AU34	Modifications to Fuel Regulations to Provide Flexibility for E15; Modifications to RFS RIN Market Regulations	EPA is proposing regulatory changes to allow gasoline blended with up to 15 percent ethanol (E15) to take advantage of the 1-psi Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) waiver that currently applies to E10 during the summer months. EPA is also proposing regulatory changes to modify certain elements of the renewable identification number (RIN) compliance system under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program, in order to improve RIN market functioning.	02/00/2019 - NPRM 05/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	6927	2060-AU21	Mercury and Air Toxics Standards for Power Plants Technical Corrections, Electronic Reporting Revisions, and Clarifications	This action proposes changes to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (commonly referred to as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)), 40 CFR 63, subpart UUUUU, that will provide clarity and flexibility with regard to some monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions in the final rule, initially promulgated on February 16, 2012 (77 FR 9304), and most recently amended on April 6, 2016 (81 FR 20172). In the April 2017 court filing, EPA requested that oral argument for MATS litigation be continued to allow the current Administration adequate time to review issues raised in petitions for reconsideration. This action addresses the review of those issues, as well as suggests revisions necessary to merge separate electronic reporting systems into one system.	07/00/2019 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5948	2060-AT08	Lime Manufacturing Risk and Technology Review	This proposal will address the agency's residual risk and technology review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for lime manufacturing. The Lime Manufacturing NESHAP, subpart AAAAA, was promulgated pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) in January 2004. The NESHAP established emission limitations and work practice requirements based on maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for control of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from kilns at new and existing lime manufacturing plants. The pollutants emitted from lime manufacturing kilns include metallic HAP, hydrogen chloride, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and carbon dioxide. These pollutants are predominantly originating from the limestone feed material and the fuels used, and are formed from the combustion of fuels and the heating of feed material in the kiln. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order related to the review of 13 source categories, the EPA must complete seven final RTR actions by December 31, 2018, and six additional RTR actions by June 30, 2020. The EPA currently plans to complete this action by June 30, 2020.	07/00/2019 - NPRM 06/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	6265	2060-AT75	Light-duty Vehicle GHG Program Technical Amendments	This proposed rule would correct minor technical errors in the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions regulations finalized in the 2012 rulemaking establishing standards for model years 2017-2025 light-duty vehicles. First, the current regulations pertaining to how credits from the GHG program's advanced technology incentives are calculated result in auto manufacturers receiving fewer credits than intended for electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, fuel cell electric vehicles, and natural gas fueled vehicles. In a petition letter submitted jointly by the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers and Global Automakers in June 2016, automakers requested that EPA correct these regulations. Second, the regulations regarding how to calculate certain types of off-cycle credits contain an error, raising implementation concerns for some manufacturers. The rule would correct this error in order to clarify the calculation.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 11/00/2018 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - It is just an technical amendment correcting error.
OAR	5079	2060-AN93	Improving Implementation of the Operating Permit Rules in Response to the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee Recommendations	This action addresses potential improvements to the regulations implementing the Clean Air Act's title V operating permits program. Under the title V program, all major stationary sources of air pollution and certain other sources are required to obtain a permit that include emissions limitations and other conditions necessary to assure compliance with applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act. The improvements to the program were among those recommended to EPA by an 18-member Task Force formed by the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee, with representatives from industry, environmental groups, and state and local agencies.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Pending	Other Significant	Other - too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status at this time

OAR	7081	2060-AU31	Improvements to Vehicle Design Criteria for Dual-Fueled Natural Gas Vehicles within the Light-Duty Greenhouse Gas Emissions Program	On October 15, 2012, EPA, in conjunction with NHTSA, published the final rule entitled, 2017 and Later Model Year Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards. Within that rule, EPA established vehicle design criteria for dual-fueled natural gas vehicles (NGVs) with respect to the calculation of average carbon-related exhaust emissions. This rule will evaluate, based on implementation of the vehicle design criteria for duel-fueled NGVs, whether the vehicle design criteria established in 2012 continue to be appropriate and whether NGVs should receive equal treatment to plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV).	04/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Pre-Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - to be added
OAR	5870	2060-AS82	Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements	This final rule will address implementation requirements for the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and the timing of State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions. It will also discuss and outline relevant guidance on meeting the Clean Air Act's requirements pertaining to attainment demonstrations, reasonable further progress, reasonably available control measures, nonattainment new source review, and emission inventories. Other issues addressed in this rule are the potential revocation of the 2008 ozone NAAQS and anti-backsliding requirements that would apply in certain areas if the 2008 NAAQS were revoked.	11/17/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 81276 12/19/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 91894 09/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5858	2060-AS74	General Revisions to Emissions Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units	This proposed rule would revise the definitions, monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements associated with the allowance trading programs (e.g. Acid Rain, Cross State Air Pollution Rule etc.) implemented by EPA in conjunction with states. EPA periodically revises these regulations in order to update test methods incorporated by reference, correct known errors, clarify, and otherwise modify provisions where necessary to ensure that the requirements remain current and provide flexibility. The proposed rule would also update or remove other provisions of the Acid Rain Program that applied only in earlier phases of the program.	11/00/2018 - NPRM 04/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5983	2060-AT31	Fuels Regulatory Streamlining	This action is intended to streamline and modernize EPA's existing fuels regulations under 40 CFR part 80. The purpose of this effort is to update EPA's existing gasoline, diesel, and other fuels regulations to help reduce compliance costs for industry as well as EPA, while improving overall compliance assurance and maintaining environmental performance. In this action, EPA will streamline existing fuels regulations by deleting expired provisions, eliminating redundant compliance provisions (e.g., duplicative registration requirements that are required by every EPA fuels program), removing out-of-date requirements, to replae them with a single set of provisions and definitions that will apply across all gasoline, diesel, and other fuels programs currently under 40 CFR part 80.	05/08/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 20812 02/00/2019 - NPRM 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	5011	2060-AN43	Federal Plan Requirements for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units Constructed on or Before December 9, 2004	On December 16, 2005, the EPA promulgated the final Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Other Solid Waste Incineration (OSWI) Units. The Clean Air Act (CAA) directs states with existing OSWI units subject to the emission guidelines to submit plans to the EPA that implement and enforce the emission guidelines. If a state with existing OSWI units does not submit an approvable plan, the CAA requires the EPA to develop, implement and enforce a Federal plan for OSWI units in the states. This action will finalize a Federal plan to implement emission guidelines for OSWI units located in states and Indian country without effective state or Tribal plans. When the EPA approves a state plan, the Federal plan will no longer apply to units in that state.	12/18/2006 - NPRM: 71 FR 75816 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Substantive, nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	5960	2060-AT28	Federal Plan Requirements for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units	On February 7, 2013, the EPA promulgated the final Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration (CISWI) Units. The EPA granted reconsideration on a select few issues, and the final reconsideration was published on June 23, 2016. The Clean Air Act (CAA) directs states with existing CISWI units subject to the emission guidelines to submit plans to the EPA that implement and enforce the emission guidelines. The emission guidelines contain model rule language that states can use for implementation. If a state with existing CISWI units does not submit an approvable plan within 2 years after promulgation of the emission guidelines, the EPA has a statutory requirement to develop, implement and enforce a federal plan for CISWI units in the state. On January 11, 2017, the EPA proposed the CISWI Federal Plan, which would consist of the model rule language presented in the emission guidelines.	01/11/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 3554 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	7131	Not Assigned	Extension of Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations Compliance Deadline	Significant revisions to the PAMS requirements were made as part of the 2015 Ozone NAAQS review. The revised PAMS requirements significantly reduced the number of PAMS sites (from 75 to 43) while improving spatial coverage. Currently, states are required to start making PAMS measurements by the compliance deadline of June 1, 2019. The EPA plans to extend the compliance date for the required Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) by two years, from June 1, 2019 to June 1, 2021 to allow states more time to purchase and become proficient with the necessary equipment.	03/00/2019 - NPRM 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule		Deregulatory

OAR	5934	2060-AT10	Endangerment Finding for Lead Emissions from Piston-Engine Aircraft Using Leaded Aviation Gasoline	The EPA is analyzing air quality modeling and monitoring information to make a determination, under section 231 of the Clean Air Act, as to whether lead emissions from aircraft operating on leaded fuel cause or contribute to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. In this action, EPA is issuing a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that describes the proposed endangerment determination regarding lead emissions from general aviation aircraft. This will include a description of analyses that EPA conducted to inform the endangerment finding, such as the lead inventory relevant to use of leaded aviation gasoline, air quality monitoring, air quality modeling, and potential exposure information.	00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	6346	2060-AT67	Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Existing Electric Utility Generating Units; Revisions to Emission Guideline Implementing Regulations; Revisions to New Source Review Program	On April 4, 2017, the EPA announced it is reviewing the Clean Power Plan (CPP), found at 40 CFR Part 60, subpart UUUU via Executive Order 13771. The EPA has, in a separate action, proposed to repeal the CPP. The EPA solicited input on a CPP replacement rule through an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rule Making (ANPRM) published on December 28, 2017. On August 20, 2018, the EPA signed the proposed Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule as a replacement for the CPP.	12/28/2017 - ANPRM: 82 FR 61507 08/00/2018 - NPRM 03/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5357	2060-AP63	Electronic Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Source Performance Standards	The EPA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) in October 2009 seeking comment on proposed approaches to improving the emissions factors program, including proposing to require the submission (via electronic reporting) of performance testing information already collected by industry by revising the reporting requirements in 40 CFR part 60 for new source performance standards (NSPS). Performance tests are conducted periodically to measure the air pollutant emissions from an industrial process and are used as an indicator of compliance with regulations. On March 20, 2015, EPA proposed amending approximately 75 NSPS to require electronic submission to the EPA of performance test data, as well as other selected compliance data, such as excess emissions reports, that are already being compiled and submitted by industry to regulatory authorities. The EPA published an extension to the public comment period for the NPRM on 5/19/15 (80 FR 28571), providing the public an additional 30 days to comment, increasing the public comment period to a total of 90 days.	10/14/2009 - ANPRM: 74 FR 52723 11/13/2009 - ANPRM Extension: 74 FR 58574 03/20/2015 - NPRM: 80 FR 15099 05/19/2015 - NPRM Extension: 80 FR 28571 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	6654	2060-AT97	Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Several Areas Classified as Moderate for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS	This action relates to the attainment status of nonattainment areas for the 2008 ozone NAAQS currently classified as Moderate. All Moderate areas must attain the ozone standard within 6 years of the effective date of the designation, or by July 20, 2018, unless an area is granted a 1-year attainment date extension. If a Moderate area fails to attain the standard by the attainment date, the area will be reclassified to Serious nonattainment by operation law. In this notice, EPA proposes to find that certain Moderate nonattainment areas attained the standard by the attainment date, while others failed to attain and will be reclassified to Serious nonattainment by operation of law or qualify for a 1-year attainment date extension.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2018 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	6628	2060-AT92	Determination Regarding Good Neighbor Obligations for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS	This action will evaluate and make a determination regarding Clean Air Act section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) ('good neighbor') obligations for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Update for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS partially addressed this Clean Air Act requirement for 21 eastern states. EPA faces deadlines to fully address this Clean Air Act provision.	07/10/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 31915 12/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
OAR	7165	Not Assigned	Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine Standards	Heavy-duty engines have been subject to emission standards for particulate matter (PM), hydrocarbon (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) for nearly half a century; however, current data suggest that the existing standards do not ensure full in-use emission control. In particular, in-use engine NOx emission levels from heavy-duty vehicles can be significantly higher than implied by their certified values under certain conditions. NOx emissions are major precursors of ozone and significant contributors to secondary PM2.5 formation. Ozone and ambient PM2.5 concentrations continue to be a nationwide health and air quality issue. Reducing NOx emissions from on-highway heavy-duty trucks and buses is an important component of improving air quality nationwide and reducing public health and welfare effects associated with these pollutants, especially for vulnerable populations and in highly-impacted regions. This action will evaluate data on current NOx emissions from heavy-duty vehicles and engines, and options available to improve control of all criteria pollutant emissions, to inform a proposal for revised emissions standards.	04/00/2020 - NPRM 12/00/2021 - Final Rule	Pre-Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory

OAR	5773.1	2060-AT26	Control of Air Pollution From Aircraft and Aircraft Engines: Proposed GHG Emissions Standards and Test Procedures	This rulemaking follows on the EPA's final endangerment and cause or contribute findings for aircraft GHG emissions, which was published on August 15, 2016 (81 FR 54422). As a result of these positive findings, the EPA is obligated under section 231 of the Clean Air Act to set emission standards applicable to GHG emissions from the classes of aircraft engines used in certain types of aircraft covered in the finding. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted international aircraft CO2 standards in 2017, and domestically the EPA anticipates adopting GHG standards that would be at least as stringent as ICAO's standards.'	12/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
OAR	5727.2	2060-AT96	Amendments to Federal Implementation Plan for Managing Air Emissions from True Minor Sources in Indian Country in Oil & Natural Gas Production and Natrual Gas Processing Segments of O&NG Sector	The action will apply the National Oil and Natural Gas Federal Implementation Plan to the nonattainment area within the Indian country portion of the Uinta Basin (the Uintah and Ouray Reservation), specifically its streamlined mechanism for authorizing construction.	05/08/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 20775 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - This action is not expected to be an EO 13771 regulatory action because this is not significant under EO 12866.
OAR	7025	2060-AU30	Amendments Related to Marine Diesel Engine Emission Standards	EPA will propose to amend 40 CFR part 1042 to address concerns about the limited availability of certified Tier 4 engines that are appropriate for certain vessels. The rule may also include a variety of technical amendments related to the compliance provisions for marine diesel engines and the associated vessels.	02/00/2019 - NPRM 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
OAR	5364	2060-AP66	Alternative Work Practices for Leak Detection and Repair Amendments	On December 22, 2008, EPA published a voluntary alternative work practice for leak detection and repair using a newly developed technology, optical gas imaging. Since promulgation, advancements have been made in leak detection technologies that warrant examination of revisions to the alternative work practice. Additionally, the agency received a request for administrative reconsideration from American Petroleum Institute (API) on February 20, 2009. This package will address additional alternative work practices and the issues raised for reconsideration.	11/00/2019 - NPRM 11/00/2020 - Final Rule	Pending	Other Significant	Deregulatory
OAR	6022	2060-AT52	Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds - Exclusion of cis-1,1,1,4,4,4-Hexafluorobut-2-ene (HFO-1336mzz-Z)	This action would revise EPA's definition of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). The action would exclude hexafluorobut-2-ene (also known as HFO-1336mzz-Z) from the definition of VOC on the basis that this compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. The VOC exemption petition was submitted by E.I. DuPont de Nemours on 2/4/14. This action reduces burden because it relieves the industry from characterizing and tracking certain information associated with this particular compound.	05/01/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 19026 10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5759	2060-AS87	Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds - Exclusion of Dimethyl Succinate (DMS)	This action would revise EPA's definition of VOC for purposes of preparing SIPs to attain the NAAQS for ozone. The action would add dimethyl succinate (DMS) to the list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition of VOC on the basis that this compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. A VOC exemption petition was submitted by Invista on December 14, 2011.	00/00/0000 - NPRM 00/00/0000 - Direct Final	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
OAR	5964.3	2060-AU29	Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards: Error Corrections	EPA established the area designations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS in actions published on November 16, 2017, June 4, 2018, and July 25, 2018. Following publication, EPA discovered inadvertent errors in the regulatory tables for six states. The inadvertent errors include typographical and formatting errors and omission of several attainment/unclassifiable counties. EPA is correcting the errors consistent with the rulemaking record.	10/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

AAship	SAN	RIN	Full Title
OCSPP	5905	2070-AK18	Trichloroethylene (TCE); SNUR for Non-Aerosol Spray Degreasers
OCSPP	5817.1	2070-AK11	Trichloroethylene (TCE); Rulemaking Under TSCA Section 6(a); Vapor Degreasing

External Abstract	Time Table
EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for trichlorethylene (TCE). The SNUR would require persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process this chemical substance for an activity that is designated as a significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would initiate EPA's evaluation of the intended use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination.	07/17/2020 - NPRM: 00/00/0000 - Final Rule
Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provides authority for EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical substances, as well as any manner or method of disposal. Section 26(l)(4) of TSCA authorizes EPA to issue rules under TSCA section 6 for chemicals listed in the 2014 update to the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments for which EPA published completed risk assessments prior to June 22, 2016, consistent with the scope of the completed risk assessment. In the June 2014 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for TCE, EPA characterized risks from the use of TCE in commercial degreasing and in some consumer uses. EPA has preliminarily determined that these risks are unreasonable risks. On January 19, 2017, EPA proposed to prohibit the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or commercial use of TCE in vapor degreasing. A separate action (RIN 2070-AK03), published on December 16, 2016, proposed to address the unreasonable risks from TCE when used as a spotting agent in dry cleaning and in commercial and consumer aerosol spray degreasers.	01/19/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 7432 02/15/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 10732 05/01/2017 - NPRM Extension2: 82 FR 20310 00/00/0000 - Final Rule

Rulemaking Stage	Priority Category	EO 13771 Designation	Impacts POC
Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary	
Long-Term Action	Economically Significant	Regulatory	

OCSPP	5817	2070-AK03	Trichloroethylene (TCE); Regulation of Certain Uses Under TSCA Section 6(a)
OCSPP	5879	2070-AK16	Toxics Release Inventory (TRI); Addition of Natural Gas Processing Facilities

Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provides authority for EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical substances, as well as any manner or method of disposal. Section 26(l)(4) of TSCA authorizes EPA to issue rules under TSCA section 6 for chemicals listed in the 2014 update to the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments for which EPA published completed risk assessments prior to June 22, 2016, consistent with the scope of the completed risk assessment. In the June 2014 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for TCE, EPA characterized risks from the use of TCE in commercial degreasing and in some consumer uses. EPA has preliminarily determined that these risks are unreasonable risks. On December 16, 2016, EPA proposed to prohibit the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or commercial use of TCE in dry cleaning and aerosol degreasing. A separate action (RIN 2070-AK11), published on January 19, 2017, proposed to address the unreasonable risks from TCE when used in vapor degreasing.	12/16/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 91592 02/15/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 10732 00/00/0000 - Final Rule
EPA is evaluating whether to add natural gas processing facilities to the scope of industrial sectors subject to Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements. Natural gas processing facilities are facilities that primarily engage in the recovery of liquid hydrocarbons from oil and gas field gases. Natural gas processing facilities that primarily engage in sulfur recovery from natural gas are currently subject to TRI reporting requirements. EPA published a proposed rule on January 6, 2017. The comment period was initially open for sixty days, extended for another sixty days, and closed on May 6, 2017. EPA is reviewing the comments received.	01/06/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 1651 03/08/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 12924 00/00/0000 - Final Rule

Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - The NPRM indicated costs; however a NSD will be requested for the final rule.

OCSPP	5296	2025-AA24	Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Articles Exemption Clarification Rule
OCSPP	5927	2070-AK26	Toxic Release Inventory (TRI); Response to Petition From the Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) to Add 25 Chemicals

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting is required by section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and section 6607 of the Pollution Prevention Act. The purpose of this rule is to clarify the scope of the exemption from TRI reporting requirements for items that qualify as articles. [See 40 CFR 372.38(b).] A proposed rule was issued on August 24, 2009; the EPA plans to accommodate comments received through the development and issuance of a supplemental proposed rule.	08/24/2009 - NPRM: 74 FR 42625 00/00/0000 - Supplemental NPRM
The Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) submitted a petition under section 313(e)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to add 25 chemicals to the EPCRA section 313 list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting under the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). EPA is evaluating the 25 chemicals to determine if they meet the listing criteria of EPCRA section 313(d)(2). EPA intends to propose the addition of any of the 25 chemicals that meet the EPCRA section 313(d)(2) criteria and for which reports are expected to be filed. Chemicals added to the list would be subject to the TRI reporting requirements.	01/00/2019 - NPRM 02/00/2020 - Final Rule

Pending	Other Significant	Deregulatory
Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	3493.2	2070-AJ07	Testing Agreement for Aryl Phosphates (ITC List 2)

In 1992, EPA published a proposed test rule under section 4 of the Toxics Substances and Control Act (TSCA) covering a number of aryl phosphate base stocks. In 1993, EPA announced initiation of negotiations with the Aryl Phosphates Panel of the Chemical Manufacturers Association (now the American Chemistry Council or ACC) to develop a TSCA Section 4 Enforceable Consent Agreement (ECA) for aryl phosphate base stocks as an alternative approach to testing under the proposed rule (58 FR 16669). On October 9, 1998, EPA sent letters to the Chief Executive Officers of companies, including those who were participating in the development of this ECA, to announce EPA's High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program. Consistent with the International Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) Program, EPA's HPV Challenge Program encourages US chemical producers and importers to voluntarily provide existing screening level data, or, if none exist, to develop such data on US HPV chemicals. Because some overlap of testing in the HPV Challenge and the ECA initiative were identified, the industry committed to develop the screening level data for the HPV Challenge Program before continuing with further development of the ECA. In this way, results from the HPV Challenge program would feed back into consideration of needs for the ECA testing and, where possible, could avert some or all of the potential overlap testing. EPA is now withdrawing this action. This withdrawal does not preclude EPA's pursuing a test rule for this chemical in the future. If that is done, the Agency will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda once such a decision is made in the future.	12/29/1983 - ANPRM: 48 FR 57452 01/17/1992 - NPRM: 57 FR 2138 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice

Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	4395	2070-AD44	Test Rule; Multiple Substance Rule for the Testing of Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity
OCSPP	6924	2070-AK47	Technical Issues; Formaldehyde Emission Standards for Composite Wood Products.

New information and a shift in the Agency's priorities warrant this rulemaking being withdrawn from the Regulatory Agenda at this time. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing the same action in the future. Should the Agency opt to do so, it will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda for that action.	03/04/1991 - NPRM: 56 FR 9092
On March 4, 1991, EPA issued a proposed Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 4 Test Rule to require testing of 12 chemicals for developmental and/or reproductive effects. Since issuing that proposed rule, 11 of the subject chemical substances have been sponsored under the International Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) HPV Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) Program, EPA's voluntary HPV Chemical Challenge Program, and/or the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA).	06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice

EPA issued a final rule on December 12, 2016, to implement the Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act, which added Title VI to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Since publication of the final rule, stakeholders raised several technical issues with the Agency that, if addressed by amending the final rule, would improve implementation and enhance consistency between the TSCA Title VI program and the California Air Resources Board Airborne Toxic Control Measures (CARB ATCM) Phase II program. EPA is developing a proposed rule that is expected to address issues related to the testing and certification of composite wood products under the TSCA Title VI program, including correlation of test methods, equivalence of test methods, management and submittal of test data, updating a voluntary consensus standard that is incorporated by reference, clarifying regulatory text for non-complying lots, and clarifying sampling requirements.	05/24/2018 - Notice: 83 FR 24104 10/00/2018 - NPRM 03/00/2019 - Final Rule

Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant
Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - TBD

OCSPP	5982	2070-AK33	TSCA Chemical Data Reporting Revisions and Small Manufacturer Definition Update for Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements under TSCA Section 8(a)
OCSPP	2425.1	2025-AA17	TRI; Response to Petition To Add Diisononyl Phthalate to the Toxics Release Inventory List of Toxic Chemicals

The Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule, under section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), requires manufacturers (including importers) to provide the EPA with information, including processing and use information, on chemical substances that they manufacture (including import) above threshold production volumes. The information is collected every four years and the production volume threshold for reporting a chemical substance is generally 25,000 pounds for a specific reporting year. Before the next reporting period of 2020, the EPA will be revising the reporting requirements to better align with new statutory requirements resulting from TSCA as amended by the Frank. R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act and to address submitters' feedback following the 2016 submission period and may consider reporting requirements for inorganic byproducts (RIN 2070-AK31). EPA is also proposing amendments to the size standards for small manufacturers, which impacts certain reporting and recordkeeping requirements for TSCA section 8(a) rules, including CDR; this change is being made in accordance with TSCA section 8(a)(3)(C) and EPA's determination that a revision to the current size standards is warranted.	12/00/2018 - NPRM 10/00/2019 - Final Rule
This action arises from a petition received by EPA to add diisononyl phthalate (DINP) to the list of toxic chemicals reportable under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). In response to the petition, EPA initiated a rulemaking on September 5, 2000, proposing to add DINP to the TRI list. On June 14, 2005, EPA issued a notice of data availability seeking comments on EPA's revised hazard assessment for DINP in further support of EPA's proposal to add DINP to the TRI list. The addition of this chemical to the TRI list would make it subject to all the reporting requirements under the Toxic Chemical Release Reporting Rule.	09/05/2000 - NPRM: 65 FR 53681 06/14/2005 - Notice: 70 FR 34437 00/00/0000 - Final Rule

Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - The 12866 determination of significant was based on the potential for impacts on other agencies.
Pending	Substantive, nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	5605	2070-AJ94	Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances; Updates to the Hazard Communication Program and Regulatory Framework; Minor Amendments to Reporting Requirements for Premanufacture Notices

EPA issued regulations in 1989 for the 'Protection in the Workplace' (40 CFR 721.63) and 'Hazard Communication Program' (40 CFR 721.72) components of the Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances regulations at 40 CFR 721. Where possible, these regulations are closely aligned with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations at 29 CFR 1910.1200. OSHA issued a final rule on March 26, 2012 that aligns OSHA's Hazard Communication Standards with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). On July 28, 2016, EPA issued a rule proposing changes to the applicable Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances regulations at 40 CFR 721 to align EPA's regulations, where possible, with the final revisions to the OSHA Hazard Communications Standards (81 FR 49598). EPA is reviewing the comments received and is planning to issue a final rule.	07/28/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 49598 10/21/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 72759 02/00/2019 - Final Rule

Final Rule Stage	Substantive, nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	1976	2070-AA59	Significant New Use Rules (SNURs); Follow-Up Rules on New Chemical Substances Not Associated with Section 5(e) Consent Orders

For chemicals which were the subject of pre-manufacture notices (PMNs), EPA may promulgate a Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) when the Agency did not find that the chemical's manufacture, processing, distribution, use or disposal, as described in the PMN, triggered the determinations set forth under TSCA section 5(e), but did find that certain changes in the chemical's manufacture, processing, distribution, use or disposal could result in increased exposures to or releases of the substance. These SNURs are not associated with consent orders issued under TSCA section 5(e), and are sometimes referred to as 'non-section 5(e) SNURs'. TSCA section 5(a)(2) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a 'significant new use.' After considering all relevant factors, including those listed in TSCA section 5(a)(2), EPA makes this determination by promulgating Significant New Use Rules (SNURs). The SNUR requires persons who intend to manufacture (which includes import), or process a chemical substance contained in a SNUR for an activity that is designated as a significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would initiate EPA's evaluation of the significant new use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination. Under the Expedited Follow-up Rule (EFUR), 40 CFR part 721, Subpart D, EPA routinely issues batch direct final SNURs. This Regulatory Agenda action addresses those chemicals that were subject to a proposed SNUR prior to the effective date of the EFUR or which do not qualify under the EFUR.

06/11/1986 - NPRM: 51 FR 21199
12/08/1987 - NPRM2: 52 FR 46496
06/11/1993 - NPRM3: 58 FR 32628
00/00/0000 - Final Rule3
00/00/0000 - Final Rule
00/00/0000 - Final Rule2

Pending	Routine and Frequent	Other - batch SNURs

OCSPP	5853	2070-AK09	Significant New Use Rule; Alkylpyrrolidone Products

EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for N-ethylpyrrolidone (NEP) and N-isopropylpyrrolidone (NiPP). On November 28, 2016, EPA proposed to designate as a significant new use any use of NiPP and any use of NEP except for the ongoing uses as a reactant, in silicone seal remover, coatings, consumer and commercial paint primer, and adhesives. The SNUR would require persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process these chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would initiate EPA's evaluation of the intended use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination.	11/28/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 85472 00/00/0000 - Final Rule

Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	5580	2070-AJ91	Significant New Use Rule for Toluene Diisocyanates (TDI) and Related Compounds

EPA proposed a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for 2,4-toluene diisocyanate, 2,6-toluene diisocyanate, toluene diisocyanate unspecified isomers (these three chemical substances are hereafter referred to as toluene diisocyanates or TDI) and related compounds. On January 15, 2015, EPA proposed to designate as a significant new use any use of TDI and related compounds in a consumer product, with a proposed exception: Use of certain chemical substances in coatings, elastomers, adhesives, binders, and sealants that results in less than or equal to 0.1 percent by weight of TDI in a consumer product. In addition, EPA proposed to make inapplicable the general SNUR exemption from notification for persons who import or process these chemical substances as part of an article. Persons subject to the SNUR would be required to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing any manufacturing (including importing) or processing. The required notification would initiate EPA's evaluation of the intended use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination. EPA is now finalizing this SNUR for TDI and related compounds. There are no changes in the chemicals subject to the SNUR between the proposed and final rule.	01/15/2015 - NPRM: 80 FR 2068 02/23/2015 - NPRM Extension: 80 FR 9427 11/00/2018 - Final Rule

Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	1923.1	2070-AJ31	Significant New Use Rule for Chloranil

EPA proposed a Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) for Chloranil under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) in 1993, following a Dioxin/Furan (D/F) test rule and a formal agreement with Chloranil importers (there was no domestic production of 'high dioxin' Chloranil) to only import Chloranil made through the 'low dioxin' process. Under the provisions of the proposed SNUR, any Chloranil imported or domestically produced with dioxin contamination levels greater than 20 ppb TEQ would be considered a new use and require reporting under TSCA section 5(a)(1)(A). EPA explained in the proposed SNUR that it would not promulgate a final SNUR until all D/F test rule data was received. EPA accepted the final test rule data in June of 2001. The test rule requirements continue to apply to any new manufacturer or importer of Chloranil. No new importer or manufacturer has identified themselves, although EPA has received inquiries from time to time about the applicability of the test rule to new imports. EPA therefore believes that all importation of Chloranil is still covered under the formal agreements and that there is no current import or domestic manufacture of high dioxin Chloranil. Because a significant time has passed since EPA proposed the SNUR, the Agency reopened the comment period in 2007. A shift in the Agency's priorities warrant the withdrawal of this rulemaking from the Regulatory Agenda at this time. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing the same action in the future. Should the Agency opt to do so, it will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda for that action.	05/12/1993 - NPRM: 58 FR 27986 01/30/2007 - NPRM2: 72 FR 4224 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice

Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	3528	2070-AC37	Significant New Use Rule (SNUR); Refractory Ceramic Fibers (RCFs)

Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), EPA has instituted a program to monitor the commercial development of existing chemicals of concern and/or to gather information to support risk assessments on such chemicals, including Refractory Ceramic Fibers (RCFs). RCFs are amorphous synthetic fibers that are part of a larger group called synthetic vitreous fibers (SVFs). RCFs are made by either 'spinning' or 'blowing' and are used primarily for high temperature industrial insulation purposes (e.g., furnaces, heaters, kilns) in addition to automotive applications, aerospace uses, and in certain other industrial applications. As chemicals of potential concern are identified, EPA will initiate rulemakings under TSCA when appropriate, to require reporting by the manufacturers, importers and/or processors of these chemicals. A shift in the Agency's priorities warrant the withdrawal of the RCF SNUR proposed rulemaking from the Regulatory Agenda at this time. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing the same action in the future. Should the Agency opt to do so, it will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda for that action.	03/21/1994 - NPRM: 59 FR 13294 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice

Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	3495	2070-AB27	Significant New Use Rule (SNUR); Chemical-Specific SNURs to Extend Provisions of Section 5(e) Orders

For chemicals which were the subject of pre-manufacture notices (PMNs) and for which EPA issued a consent order under section 5(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to address its determination that the manufacture, processing, distribution, use or disposal may present an unreasonable risk, or that there is insufficient information to make a reasoned determination of risk, or that the chemical will be produced or released to the environment in substantial quantities. In order to extend the controls prescribed in these consent orders to other manufacturers and processors, EPA generally issues a Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) under TSCA section 5(a)(2) to designate the manufacture, processing, distribution, use or disposal of the substances without the specified controls as a significant new use. TSCA section 5(a)(2) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a 'significant new use.' After considering all relevant factors, including those listed in TSCA section 5(a)(2), EPA makes this determination by promulgating SNURs. A SNUR requires persons who intend to manufacture (which includes import), or process the chemical substance contained in a SNUR for an activity that is designated as a significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification would initiate EPA's evaluation of the significant new use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination. Under the Expedited Follow-up Rule (EFUR), 40 CFR part 721, Subpart D, EPA routinely issues batch direct final section SNURs.

06/06/1994 - NPRM: 59 FR 29255
12/19/1994 - NPRM2: 59 FR 65289
06/26/1997 - NPRM3: 62 FR 34421
12/31/2009 - NPRM4: 74 FR 69320
05/26/2010 - Final Rule4: 75 FR 29429
05/11/2011 - NPRM5: 76 FR 27294
08/03/2011 - NPRM6: 76 FR 46678
10/05/2011 - Direct Final: 76 FR 61566
12/00/2011 - Final Rule5
12/28/2011 - NPRM7: 76 FR 81447
01/25/2012 - NPRM Extension: 77 FR 3725
02/00/2012 - Final Rule7
00/00/0000 - Final Rule3
00/00/0000 - Final Rule9
00/00/0000 - Final Rule8

Pending	Routine and Frequent	Other - batch SNURs

OCSPP	5941	2070-AK27	Service Fees for the Administration of the Toxic Substances Control Act

As amended in June 2016, section 26(b)(1) of the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) authorizes EPA to issue a rule to establish fees to defray the cost (including contractor costs incurred by the Agency) associated with administering sections 4, 5, and 6, and collecting, processing, reviewing, and providing access to and protecting from disclosure information on chemical substances as appropriate under section 14. EPA issued a proposed rule in February 2018 and is planning to issue a final rule in September 2018, with immediate effect to enable the collection of fees beginning in October 2018.	02/26/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 8212 04/24/2018 - NODA: 83 FR 17782 10/00/2018 - Final Rule

Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	5488	2070-AJ82	Review of Dust-Lead Hazard Standards and the Definition of Lead-Based Paint

EPA is reviewing existing regulatory dust-lead hazard standards for target housing and Child Occupied Facilities (COFs), and the definition of lead-based paint for non-target housing. On March 6, 1996, the EPA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued a joint final regulation that, under section 401 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), adopted the statutory definition of lead-based paint as 'paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight.' On January 5, 2001, EPA issued a final regulation that, under section 403 of the TSCA, established regulatory dust-lead hazard standards of 40 µg/ft2 for floors and 250 µg/ft2 for interior window sills. On August 10, 2009, EPA received a petition requesting that EPA take action to lower EPA's regulatory dust-lead hazard standards and the definition of lead-based paint. On October 22, 2009, EPA responded to the petition, agreeing to initiate a proceeding to determine whether the dust-lead hazard standards, and the definition of lead-based paint for non-target housing should be revised. On August 24, 2016, advocates filed a petition for writ of mandamus in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, asking the court to compel EPA to make these revisions. The proposed rule was published in the Federal Register on July 2, 2018, and was issued in compliance with the December 27, 2017 decision of the Ninth Circuit, and the subsequent March 26, 2018 order that directed the EPA 'to issue a proposed rule within ninety (90) days from the filed date of this order'. Scientific advances made since the promulgation of the 2001 rule clearly demonstrate that exposure to low levels of lead result in adverse health effects. Moreover, since CDC has stated that no safe level of lead in blood has been identified, the reductions in children's blood lead levels as a result of this rule would help reduce the risk of adverse cognitive and developmental effects in children. Therefore, EPA proposed to change the dust-lead hazard standards from 40 ?g/ft2 and 250 ?g/ft2 to 10 ?g/ft2 and 100 ?g/ft2 on floors and window sills, respectively. These standards apply to most pre-1978 housing and child-occupied facilities, such as day care centers and kindergarten facilities. In addition, EPA proposed to make no change to the definition of lead-based paint because the Agency currently lacks sufficient information to support such a change.

07/02/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 30889

06/00/2019 - Final Rule

Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	5933	2070-AK25	Restoration of Inadvertently-Removed Exemption from the Requirements of FIFRA

In 2001, EPA inadvertently removed an exemption from the requirements of FIFRA. EPA is considering a proposal to restore the exemption established in a final rule published on November 5, 1979, (44 FR 63749) that codified an exemption from the requirements of FIFRA for pesticide products offered solely for human use, that are also a new drug within the meaning of section 201(p) of FFDCA or an article that has been determined not to be a new drug by a regulation establishing conditions of use for the article, are exempt from the requirements of FIFRA.	02/00/2019 - NPRM

Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory

OCSPP	6015	2070-AK34	Regulation of Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Chemicals Under TSCA Section 6(h)

As part of EPA's continuing efforts to implement the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, which amended the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) with immediate effect upon its enactment on June 22, 2016, EPA is developing a proposed rule to implement TSCA section 6(h). TSCA section 6(h) directs EPA to issue regulations under section 6(a) for certain persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemical substances that were identified in the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan. These regulations must be proposed by June 22, 2019, and issued in final form no later than eighteen months after proposal. Section 6(h) further directs EPA, in selecting among the available prohibitions and other restrictions in TSCA section 6(a), to address risks of injury to health or the environment that the Administrator determines are presented by the chemical substances and reduce exposure to the chemical substances to the extent practicable. EPA must develop an exposure and use assessment, but the statute explicitly states that a risk evaluation is not required for these chemical substances. EPA has identified five chemical substances for proposed action under TSCA section 6(h). These chemical substances are: decabromodiphenyl ether; hexachlorobutadiene; pentachlorothiophenol; phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1), also known as tris(4-isopropylphenyl) phosphate; and 2,4,6-tris(tert-butyl)phenol. Decabromodiphenyl ether is a flame retardant that has been widely used in textiles, plastics, adhesives and polyurethane foam. Hexachlorobutadiene is produced as a byproduct in the production of chlorinated solvents and has also been used as an absorbent for gas impurity removal and as an intermediate in the manufacture of rubber compounds. Pentachlorothiophenol is also used in the manufacture of rubber compounds. Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) is a flame retardant and is also used in lubricants and hydraulic fluids and in the manufacture of other compounds. 2,4,6-Tris(tert-butyl)phenol is an antioxidant that can be used as a fuel or lubricant and as an intermediate in the manufacture of other compounds.

06/00/2019 - NPRM

Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	5946	2070-AK21	Procedural Rule: Review of CBI Claims for the Identity of Chemicals on the TSCA Inventory - Amended TSCA Section 8(b)(4)(C)
OCSPP	5256.1	2070-AK12	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); Reassessment of Use Authorizations for PCBs in Small Capacitors in Fluorescent Light Ballasts in Schools and Daycares

As part of EPA's continuing efforts to implement the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, which amended the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) with immediate effect upon its enactment on June 22, 2016, EPA is developing a proposed rule to implement TSCA section 8(b)(4)(C). TSCA section 8(b)(4)(C) requires EPA to issue a final rule, within 1 year of EPA's compiling of a list of active substances on the TSCA Inventory pursuant to revised TSCA section 8(b)(4)(A), that establishes a plan to review all claims to protect the specific chemical identities of chemical substances on the confidential portion of the active Inventory. The rule must require all manufacturers or processors asserting Confidential Business Information (CBI) claims for the identities of chemicals on the active Inventory to substantiate those claims in accordance with TSCA section 14 unless the manufacturer or processor already substantiated the claim in a submission to EPA during the previous 5-year period. Approved CBI claims will generally be valid for 10 years except as authorized by the statute.	01/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule
EPA's regulations governing the use of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in electrical equipment and other applications were first issued in the late 1970s and have not been updated since 1998. EPA has initiated rulemaking to reassess the ongoing authorized use of PCBs in small capacitors. In particular, the reassessment of the use authorization will focus on the use of liquid PCBs in small capacitors in fluorescent light ballasts. A separate Regulatory Agenda entry (RIN 2070-AJ38) addresses the proposed reassessment of other PCB use authorizations.	00/00/0000 - NPRM

Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - OCSPP will request a NSD and they assume 'not subject to' but awaiting confirmation on final rule under 12866
Pending	Economically Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	5256	2070-AJ38	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); Reassessment of Use Authorizations

The EPA's regulations governing the use of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in electrical equipment and other applications were first issued in the late 1970s and have not been updated since 1998. The EPA has initiated rulemaking to reassess the ongoing authorized uses of PCBs to determine whether certain use authorizations should be ended or phased out because they can no longer be justified under section 6(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act, which requires that the authorized use will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health and the environment. As the first step in this reassessment, the EPA published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) in 2010. The EPA reviewed and considered all comments received on the ANPRM in planning the current rulemaking. This action will address the following specific areas: (1) the use, distribution in commerce, marking and storage for reuse of liquid PCBs in electric equipment; (2) improvements to the existing use authorization for natural gas pipelines; and (3) definitional and other regulatory 'fixes'. The reassessment of use authorizations related to liquid PCBs in equipment will focus on large capacitors, transformers and other electrical equipment. In addition, revised testing, characterization, and reporting requirements for PCBs in natural gas pipeline systems that provide more transparency for the Agency and the public when PCB releases occur will be considered. Consistent with Executive Order 13563, 'Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review', wherever possible and consistent with the overall objectives of this rulemaking, the Agency will also eliminate or fix regulatory inefficiencies noted by the Agency or in public comments on the ANPRM. A separate Regulatory Agenda entry (RIN 2070-AK12) addresses the other proposed reassessment of the use authorization of liquid PCBs in small capacitors in fluorescent light ballasts.	04/07/2010 - ANPRM: 75 FR 17645 06/16/2010 - ANPRM Extension: 75 FR 34076 00/00/0000 - NPRM

Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	4602	2070-AD49	Plant Incorporated Protectants (PIPs); Exemption for those Based on Viral Coat Protein Genes

EPA proposed exempting certain plant-incorporated protectants based on viral coat protein genes at 40 CFR 174. Plant-incorporated protectants are considered pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). These substances are also 'pesticide chemical residues' under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). In 2007, EPA proposed criteria intended to clearly identify and exempt only those residues for which a long history of safe exposure and consumption can support exemption. EPA is considering comments and will determine next steps.	11/23/1994 - NPRM: 59 FR 60496 07/22/1996 - Supplemental NPRM: 61 FR 37891 05/16/1997 - Supplemental NPRM2: 62 FR 27132 04/23/1999 - Supplemental NPRM3: 64 FR 19958 07/19/2001 - Supplemental NPRM4: 66 FR 37855 04/18/2007 - NPRM2: 72 FR 19589 00/00/0000 - Supplemental NPRM5

Pending	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OCSPP	5683	2070-AK00	Pesticides; Technical Amendments to the Data Requirements
OCSPP	5683.1	2070-AK41	Pesticides; Technical Amendment to Data Requirements for Antimicrobial Pesticides

EPA is proposing several non-substantive amendments to the data requirements in part 158 that will update the test guideline references, and make other technical corrections to simplify the tables and ensure consistency throughout part 158. For example, the phrases 'test notes' and 'table notes' are both used to reference the notes that relate to the tables. For consistency and since the use of 'test note' is more prevalent, EPA is proposing to change 'table note' to 'test note.' These changes are intended to enhance understanding of the data required to support a pesticide registration and do not increase the burden or costs associated with these requirements. EPA is not proposing any new data requirements or substantive revisions to existing requirements. If anything, these corrections may provide a minor reduction in burden and costs by decreasing the frequency and time associated with the need for applicants to seek clarification from EPA.	09/00/2019 - NPRM
EPA published a proposed rule correction pertaining to the '200 ppb level' described in 40 CFR Section 158.2230(d) to clarify that the 200 ppb level is based on total estimated daily dietary intake for an individual and not on the amount of residue present on a single food. This change is intended to enhance understanding of the data required to support an antimicrobial pesticide registration and does not alter the burden or costs associated with these previously-promulgated requirements. EPA is not proposing any new data requirements or any other revisions (substantive or otherwise) to existing requirements. This correction specifically addresses a commitment in a settlement agreement reached with the American Chemistry Council that became effective on March 2, 2015. This settlement agreement is available in www.regulations.gov using the document ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0110-0139. The proposed rule (82 FR 39399) published August 18, 2017.	08/18/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 39399 09/00/2018 - Final Rule

Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	5183	2070-AJ45	Pesticides; Reconsideration of Exemptions for Insect Repellents
OCSPP	5826	2070-AK06	Pesticides; Procedural Rule Amendment; Requirement for Certain Pesticide Actions to Publish Notices in the Federal Register

EPA is considering the development of a proposed rulemaking to modify the minimum risk pesticides exemption under 40 CFR 152.25(f) to exclude personally applied insect repellents from the exemption and require an abbreviated data set for such products. EPA is taking this action because these pesticides claim to control pests of significant public health importance.	00/00/0000 - NPRM
The EPA is considering revising several procedural regulations that require the Agency to use a notice that is published in the Federal Register to provide information and notice concerning registration of a pesticide product with a new active ingredient or new use; announce approvals of specific, quarantine and public health exemptions; and summaries of certain State registrations. For Registration Review, the EPA intends to announce availability of the documents that are currently announced in the Federal Register on the EPA's Registration Review website. As is current practice with notices of availability announced in the Federal Register, EPA intends to direct the public to a case-specific docket on Regulations.gov to view pertinent registration review documents and provide comment. When adopted for use in these regulations, use of the Federal Register as the mechanism for informing the public and other interested parties was not only common practice, it was considered the most effective and efficient mechanism available to federal agencies. Recognizing that the Federal Register is no longer the most cost effective or efficient way for providing notice or sharing information with the public, the EPA is considering changing these requirements. Instead, the same information would be provided on the Agency's website. The EPA intends to develop a consolidated website to post this type of information, which will be more accessible to the public and other interested parties, as well as a more cost effective and efficient mechanism for providing timely updates.	11/00/2018 - NPRM

Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory
Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	5031	2070-AJ28	Pesticides; Expansion of Crop Grouping Program

In phases, EPA is revising the current pesticide crop grouping regulations to create new crop groupings, add new subgroups, and expand existing crop groups by adding new commodities. The current crop groupings allow EPA to establish pesticide tolerances for multiple related crops based upon data for a representative set of crops. EPA expects these revisions to promote greater use of crop grouping for tolerance-setting purposes and to facilitate the availability of pesticides for minor crop uses. EPA finalized the fourth phase in May 2016. EPA is planning to propose a fifth phase by February 2019 and a sixth phase by June 2019.	05/23/2007 - NPRM: 72 FR 28920 12/07/2007 - Final Rule: 72 FR 69150 01/06/2010 - NPRM2: 75 FR 807 12/08/2010 - Final Rule2: 75 FR 76285 11/09/2011 - NPRM3: 79 FR 69693 08/22/2012 - Final Rule3: 77 FR 50617 11/14/2014 - NPRM4: 79 FR 68153 05/03/2016 - Final Rule4: 81 FR 26471 02/00/2019 - NPRM5 06/00/2019 - NPRM6

Proposed Rule	Substantive, nonsignificant	Deregulatory

OCSPP	5007.1	2070-AK37	Pesticides; Certification of Pesticide Applicators Rule; Reconsideration of the Minimum Age Requirements
OCSPP	6331	2070-AK43	Pesticides; Agricultural Worker Protection Standard; Reconsideration of Several Requirements
OCSPP	5891	2070-AK13	Pesticides; Administrative Corrections and Removal of Obsolete Information

EPA promulgated a final rule to amend the Certification of Pesticide Applicators regulations at 40 CFR 171 on January 4, 2017 (82 FR 952). The rule went into effect on March 6, 2017. In accordance with Executive Order 13777, EPA solicited comments in the spring of 2017 on regulations that may be appropriate for repeal, replacement or modification as part of the Regulatory Reform Agenda efforts. EPA received comments specific to the certification rule. Based on concerns raised through the Regulatory Reform process, EPA announced in December 2017 that it was beginning a process to reconsider the minimum age provision for the Certification rule. EPA plans to issue a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for this action by the end of FY 2018.	12/19/2017 - Notice: 82 FR 60195 10/00/2018 - NPRM
EPA published a final rule to amend the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) regulations at 40 CFR 170 on November 2, 2015 (80 FR 67496). Per Executive Order 13777, EPA solicited comments in the spring of 2017 on regulations that may be appropriate for repeal, replacement or modification as part of the Regulatory Reform Agenda efforts. EPA received comments suggesting specific changes to the 2015-revised WPS requirements which are being considered within the Regulatory Agenda efforts. Based on concerns raised through the Regulatory Reform agenda process, EPA intends to publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) by the end of FY 2018.	12/21/2017 - Notice: 82 FR 60576 08/00/2018 - Notice2 11/00/2018 - NPRM 09/00/2019 - Final Rule
The EPA is developing a final rule to remove information from its existing pesticide regulations that is now out-of-date or obsolete. Removing this information or replacing the obsolete/outdated information with up-to-date information will provide clearer and more reliable information to those seeking to register a pesticide product. This rulemaking is intended to be a non-substantive, procedural rulemaking since the EPA does not intend to make any substantive changes to the existing requirements. As such, the EPA is considering issuing this as a final rule.	10/00/2018 - Final Rule

Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	5331	2070-AJ49	Pesticide Product Performance Data Requirements for Products Claiming Efficacy Against Invertebrate Pests

EPA is considering a proposal to codify product performance data requirements to support registration of products claiming efficacy against three categories of invertebrate pests: those identified to be of significant public health importance (e.g., ticks, mosquitoes, cockroaches, etc.), wood-destroying insects (e.g., termites), and invasive invertebrate species (e.g., Asian long-horned beetle). The two latter categories are considered to be of significant economic importance. Product performance data (efficacy studies) document how well the product performs the intended function (such as killing or repelling) against an invertebrate pest. In preparation for this rulemaking, EPA has been seeking expert opinion and recommendations from the FIFRA SAP. As a result of the March 2013 SAP meeting, the SAP provided recommendations for EPA to consider as (1) this future proposal concerning product performance data requirements and (2) new or revised testing guidelines for pesticide products claiming efficacy against invertebrate pests are being developed. In May 2018, EPA presented to the SAP for review and consideration a draft of the Product Performance Test Guidelines for Red Imported Fire Ants and a draft of the Product Performance Test Guidelines for Premises Treatments. The Agency is also considering whether to codify the requirement that the results of the efficacy data must support the product label claim.	01/00/2020 - NPRM

Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OCSPP	5855	2070-AK10	Pesticide Data Requirements for Nontarget Insect Pollinators
OCSPP	6004	2070-AK42	Parent Company Definition for Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting

The EPA is considering a proposal to update and codify the data requirements needed to characterize the potential risks of pesticides to bees and other insect pollinators. Pollinator insects are ecologically and economically important, and the data requirements under consideration are intended to provide the information the Agency needs to evaluate whether a proposed or existing use of a pesticide may have an unreasonable adverse effect on these important insects. This action may include updates to existing data requirements, the addition of new data requirements, or both, and is intended to support both the registration and registration review of pesticides. This is another rulemaking in a series of rulemakings initiated to consider improvements to the pesticide data requirements codified in 40 CFR part 158.	06/00/2020 - NPRM
The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program is considering whether to propose to codify a definition of 'parent company' for reporting purposes. This proposed rulemaking would clarify existing guidance and provide guidance for facilities owned by public entities, multiple entities, and entities with several layers of ownership. Providing this definition would clarify reporting requirements and increase the quality of TRI data by increasing consistency in the reporting of parent company and improving trend analyses across ownership structures. This action also proposes to add a new data element to the TRI reporting forms, for facilities required to report a foreign parent company.	02/00/2019 - NPRM 10/00/2020 - Final Rule

Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - OCSPP will request a NSD and they assume 'not subject to' but awaiting confirmation on final rule under 12866.

OCSPP	5830.1	2070-AK46	N-Methylpyrrolidone; Regulation of Certain Uses Under TSCA Section 6(a)

Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act provides authority for EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical substances, as well as any manner or method of disposal. Section 26(l)(4) of TSCA authorizes EPA to issue rules under TSCA section 6 for chemicals listed in the 2014 update to the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments for which EPA published completed risk assessments prior to June 22, 2016, consistent with the scope of the completed risk assessment. N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) is used in paint and coating removal in commercial processes and consumer products. In the March 2015 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for NMP, EPA characterized risks from use of this chemical in paint and coating removal. On January 19, 2017, EPA preliminarily determined that the use of NMP in paint and coating removal poses an unreasonable risk of injury to health. EPA also co-proposed two options for NMP in paint and coating removal. The first co-proposal would prohibit the manufacture, processing, and distribution in commerce of NMP for all consumer and most commercial paint and coating removal and the use of NMP for most commercial paint and coating removal. The second co-proposal would require commercial users of NMP for paint and coating removal to establish a worker protection program and not use paint and coating removal products that contain greater than 35% NMP by weight, with certain exceptions; and require processors of products containing NMP for paint and coating removal to reformulate products such that they do not exceed 35% NMP by weight, to identify gloves that provide effective protection for the formulation, and to provide warnings and instructions on any paint and coating removal products containing NMP.	01/17/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 7464 00/00/0000 - Final Rule

Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	5418	2070-AJ65	Microorganisms: General Exemptions from Reporting Requirements; Revisions of Recipient Organisms Eligible for Tier I and Tier II Exemptions

In 1997, the EPA promulgated a final rule under section 5 of Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA) to establish the notification procedures for review of certain new microorganisms before they are introduced into commerce. "New" microorganisms are those formed by deliberate combinations of genetic material from organisms classified in different taxonomic genera. This review process is designed to prevent unreasonable risk of injury to human health and the environment without imposing unnecessary regulatory burdens on the biotechnology industry. The rule also established TSCA section 5(h)(4) exemptions from full reporting when 10 specific microorganisms are used as the recipient microorganisms for the introduced genetic material and placed requirements on these recipient microorganisms, the introduced genetic material, and the physical containment (40 CFR 725, Subpart G). The rule established a mechanism (40 CFR 725.67) for the public to petition the Agency to propose additional recipient microorganisms for such exemptions. Those regulations also described the appropriate supporting information that must be submitted with the petition to provide the EPA with a starting point for determining whether the recipient should be listed as a candidate for the tiered exemption. The EPA received petitions to add Trichoderma reesei and Bacillus amyloliquefaciens to the list of microorganisms that may be used as recipient microorganisms in order to qualify for the exemption from full notification and reporting procedures under the TSCA for new microorganisms that are being manufactured (defined by statute to include import) for introduction into commerce. Based on the EPA's evaluation of these petitions, the EPA made a preliminary determination that certain strains of both microorganisms will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment when used as a recipient microorganism provided that certain criteria for the introduced genetic material and the physical containment conditions are met and issued a proposed rule. After considering comments on its proposed exemption, the EPA is developing a revised proposal that will address the concerns raised by the commenters, and is considering expanding the earlier proposal to prohibit the inclusion of antibiotic resistance genes in the introduced genetic material in microorganisms qualifying for the TSCA 5(h)(4) exemption.	09/05/2012 - NPRM: 77 FR 54499 10/00/2018 - NPRM2

Proposed Rule	Substantive, nonsignificant	Deregulatory

OCSPP	5830	2070-AK07	Methylene Chloride; Rulemaking Under TSCA Section 6(a)

Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act provides authority for EPA to ban or restrict the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, and use of chemical substances, as well as any manner or method of disposal. Section 26(l)(4) of TSCA authorizes EPA to issue rules under TSCA section 6 for chemicals listed in the 2014 update to the TSCA Work Plan for Chemical Assessments for which EPA published completed risk assessments prior to June 22, 2016, consistent with the scope of the completed risk assessment. Methylene chloride is used in paint and coating removal in commercial processes and consumer products. In the August 2014 TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessment for methylene chloride, EPA characterized risks from use of these chemicals in paint and coating removal. On January 19, 2017, EPA preliminarily determined that the use of methylene chloride in paint and coating removal poses an unreasonable risk of injury to health. EPA also proposed prohibitions and restrictions on the manufacture, processing, and distribution in commerce of methylene chloride for all consumer and most types of commercial paint and coating removal and on the use of methylene chloride in commercial paint and coating removal in specified sectors. While EPA proposed to identify the use of methylene chloride in commercial furniture refinishing as presenting an unreasonable risk, EPA intends to further evaluate the commercial furniture refinishing use and develop an appropriate regulatory risk management approach under the process for risk evaluations for existing chemicals under TSCA. Although N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) was included in the January 2017 proposed rule, EPA intends to address NMP use in paint and coating removal in the risk evaluation for NMP and to consider any resulting risk reduction requirements in a separate regulatory action (RIN 2070-AK46).	01/19/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 7464 05/01/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 20310 08/30/2017 - Notice: 82 FR 41256 10/00/2018 - Final Rule

Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	5684	2070-AJ99	Long-Chain Perfluoroalkyl Carboxylate and Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate Chemical Substances; Significant New Use Rule

EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for long-chain perfluoroalkyl carboxylate (LCPFAC) chemical substances, and for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) or its salts. On January 21, 2015, EPA proposed to amend a SNUR for LCPFAC chemical substances by designating as a significant new use manufacturing (including importing) or processing of an identified subset of LCPFAC chemical substances for any use that will not be ongoing after December 31, 2015, and all other LCPFAC chemicals substances for which there are currently no ongoing uses. EPA also proposed to make inapplicable the exemption for persons who import LCPFAC chemical substances as part of articles. In addition, the EPA proposed to amend a SNUR for perfluoroalkyl sulfonate (PFAS) chemical substances that would make inapplicable the exemption for persons who import PFAS chemical substances as part of carpets. Persons subject to these SNURs would be required to notify the EPA at least 90 days before commencing such manufacture or processing. The required notifications would initiate EPA's evaluation of the intended use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination. EPA is issuing a supplemental proposal for part of a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for long-chain perfluoroalkyl carboxylate (LCPFAC) chemical substances to make inapplicable the exemption for persons who import a subset of LCPFAC chemical substances as part of certain articles. This supplemental proposal is necessary in order to be responsive to the article consideration provision at section 5(a)(5), added with the passagae of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, which states that articles can be sugject to notifcation requirements as a significant new use provided that EPA makes an affirmative finding in a rule that there is reasonable potential for exposure to a chemical from an article or category of articles.	01/21/2015 - NPRM: 80 FR 2885 03/16/2015 - NPRM Extension: 80 FR 13513 09/00/2018 - NPRM2 11/00/2019 - Final Rule

Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OCSPP	5381	2070-AJ56	Lead; Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program for Public and Commercial Buildings

Section 402(c)(3) of the Toxic Substances Control Act requires the EPA to regulate renovation or remodeling activities in target housing (most pre-1978 housing), pre-1978 public buildings, and commercial buildings that create lead-based paint hazards. On April 22, 2008, the EPA issued a final rule to address lead-based paint hazards created by these activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities (child-occupied facilities are a subset of pre-1978 public and commercial buildings where children under age 6 spend a significant amount of time). The 2008 rule established requirements for training renovators, other renovation workers, and dust sampling technicians; for certifying renovators, dust sampling technicians, and renovation firms; for accrediting providers of renovation and dust sampling technician training; for renovation work practices; and for recordkeeping. After the 2008 rule was published, the EPA was sued, in part, for failing to address potential hazards created by the renovation of public and commercial buildings. In the settlement agreement and subsequent amendments, the EPA agreed to commence proceedings to determine whether or not renovations of public and commercial buildings create hazards. Further, if these activities do create hazards, the EPA agreed to propose work practice and other requirements by March 31, 2017, and to take final action, if appropriate, no later than 18 months after the proposal. Although EPA has made significant progress in this effort, the Agency did not meet the March 31, 2017 deadline. EPA continues to work on the effort.

05/06/2010 - ANPRM: 75 FR 24848

12/31/2012 - Notice: 77 FR 76996

05/13/2013 - Notice2: 78 FR 27906

05/30/2014 - Notice3: 79 FR 31072

08/06/2014 - Notice4: 79 FR 45796

00/00/0000 - NPRM

Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	4376	2070-AC64	Lead-Based Paint Activities; Bridges and Structures; Training, Accreditation, and Certification Rule and Model State Plan Rule
OCSPP	5398	2070-AJ64	Lead Wheel Weights; Regulatory Investigation

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 amended the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to require EPA to promulgate regulations governing lead-based paint (LBP) activities to ensure that individuals engaged in such activities are properly trained, that LBP training programs are accredited, and that contractors engaged in such activities are certified. In addition, EPA must promulgate a Model State program which may be adopted by any State which seeks to administer and enforce a State Program. The EPA promulgated regulations for LBP activities in target housing and child occupied facilities as well as training and certification of training programs for LBP activities in 1996 (see 40 CFR 745). Regulations for LBP activities in public and commercial buildings and bridges and other structures are still under development.	00/00/0000 - NPRM
In 2009, EPA initiated a proceeding in response to a citizen's petition under section 21 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to investigate potential lead hazards associated with the manufacture, processing, and distribution in commerce of lead wheel balancing weights ('wheel weights'). Lead is highly toxic, especially to young children. According to a U.S. Geological Survey study in 2003, 65,000 tons of lead wheel weights were in use in the United States and approximately 2,000 tons of these weights were lost from vehicles into the environment. Voluntary actions on the part of U.S. auto manufactures and an European Union ban on their use has reduced the number of lead wheel weights, but they continue to be predominant product in the tire replacement market.	00/00/0000 - Withdrawn via Reg. Agenda

Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory

Pending	Other Significant	Regulatory

OCSPP	3252	2070-AC21	Lead Fishing Sinkers; Manufacturing, Processing, and Distribution in Commerce

In 1991, EPA issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking in response to a citizen's petition filed by the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Federation of Fly Fishers, Trumpeter Swan Society, and North American Loon Fund under section 21 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).	05/13/1991 - ANPRM: 56 FR 22096
The petition asked EPA to initiate rulemaking proceedings under section 6 of TSCA to require that the sale of lead fishing sinkers be accompanied by an appropriate label or notice warning that such products are toxic to wildlife.	03/09/1994 - NPRM: 59 FR 11122
In 1994, EPA proposed a rule under section 6(a) of TSCA to prohibit the manufacturing, processing, and distribution in commerce in the United States, of certain smaller size fishing sinkers containing lead and zinc, and mixed with other substances, including those made of brass. In 2011, EPA responded to another petition indicating that it would withdraw this rulemaking. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing a rulemaking in the future. If that is done, the Agency will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda once such a decision is made in the future.	06/00/2019 - Notice

Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	5419	2070-AJ66	High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals; 4th Group of Chemicals

New information and a shift in the Agency's priorities warrant this rulemaking being withdrawn from the Regulatory Agenda at this time. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing the same action in the future. Should the Agency opt to do so, it will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda for that action. EPA created this entry in the Regulatory Agenda because EPA was developing a series of rules for HPV chemicals, with this rulemaking addressing what EPA refers to as the fourth group of chemicals identified under the HPV Program. High production volume (HPV) chemicals are manufactured (defined by statute to include import) in the aggregate at more than 1 million pounds on an annual basis. In 2011, EPA proposed a test rule under section 4(a)(1)(B) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of TSCA for the fourth group of HPV chemicals identified under the HPV Program. The test rule proposed testing and recordkeeping requirements for 23 of the chemicals in this group. The proposed SNUR would apply to the other 22 chemicals in this group, and would require persons who intend to manufacture, import, or process the chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use by this proposed rule to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The notice required by the SNUR would provide EPA the opportunity to evaluate intended significant new uses and associated activities before they occur and, if appropriate, to prohibit or limit those uses or activities.	10/21/2011 - NPRM: 76 FR 65580 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice

Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	1923	2070-AA58	Follow-Up Rules on Existing Chemicals
OCSPP	7085	Not Assigned	Community Right-to-Know; Corrections to Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting Requirements

Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), EPA monitors the commercial development of existing chemicals of concern and/or gathers information to support planned or ongoing risk assessments on such chemicals. As these chemicals are identified, EPA may initiate rulemakings under sections 5 and/or 8 of TSCA to require reporting of appropriate needed information by the manufacturers, importers and/or processors of these chemicals. Individual proposed or final rules will be published as chemicals are identified and an action may be listed individually on the Regulatory Agenda.	09/27/1989 - NPRM: 54 FR 39548 01/15/2002 - NPRM2: 67 FR 1937 00/00/0000 - Final Rule 00/00/0000 - NPRM3
EPA is proposing corrections to existing regulatory language for the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program. EPA is proposing corrections that will: (a) update identifiers, formulas, and names for certain TRI-listed chemicals and (b) update text to indicate for which chemicals the 0.1 percent de minimis concentration applies to remedy a cross-reference to a no-longer-applicable regulatory citation. These proposed corrections maintain previous regulatory actions and do not alter existing reporting requirements. The proposed changes would not cause an increase or decrease in TRI reporting.	08/00/2019 - NPRM 06/00/2020 - Final Rule

Pending	Routine and Frequent	Other - Depends on what type of action is appropriate.
Pre-Rule	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	3493.3	2070-AJ08	Certain Polybrominated Diphenylethers; Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) and Test Rule

New information and a shift in the Agency's priorities warrant this rulemaking being withdrawn from the Regulatory Agenda at this time. Withdrawing this action does not preclude EPA from pursuing the same action in the future. Should the Agency opt to do so, it will create a new entry in the Regulatory Agenda for that action. EPA created this entry in the Regulatory Agenda because EPA was developing a final significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as well as a test rule under section 4 of TSCA, for certain polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDEs). Under a SNUR, persons who intend to engage in any significant new use would be required to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that new use. The required notification would enable EPA to evaluate the significant new use of these chemical substances and, if necessary, appropriately address risks to human health or the environment by limiting or prohibiting those uses before they occur. On April 2, 2012, EPA proposed to designate processing for any use as a significant new use of tetraBDE, pentaBDE, hexaBDE, heptaBDE, octaBDE, and nonaBDE. EPA also proposed that manufacturing, importing, or processing of these 6 PBDEs for any use as part of an article be designated as a significant new use. In addition, EPA proposed to designate manufacturing, importing and processing (including as part of an article), of a seventh PBDE, decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE) for any use, as a significant new use. Finally, EPA proposed to require that anyone who manufactures, imports, or processes c-pentaBDE, c-octaBDE, or c-decaBDE after December 31, 2013 conduct testing to obtain and subsequently submit to EPA specific data on health effects, environmental effects, and chemical fate. Domestic manufacture of c-pentaBDE and c-octaBDE ceased in 2004 when the Great Lakes Chemical Corporation (now Chemtura Corporation) voluntarily phased out their production. In December of 2009, the two U.S. producers of decaBDE, Albemarle Corporation and Chemtura Corporation, and the largest U.S. importer, ICL Industrial Products, Inc., announced commitments to phase out manufacture and importation of decaBDE for most uses in the United States by December 31, 2012, and to end manufacture and import for all uses by the end of 2013.	06/25/1991 - NPRM: 56 FR 29140 04/02/2012 - NPRM2: 77 FR 19862 05/24/2012 - NPRM Extension: 77 FR 30972 06/00/2019 - Withdrawal Notice

Pending	Info/Admin/Other	Not Subject/Non-Significant

OCSPP	5187.1	2070-AJ96	Certain Nonylphenols and Nonylphenol Ethoxylates; Significant New Use Rule

OCSPP	6677	2070-AK45	Asbestos; Significant New Use Rule

EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for certain chemical substances commonly known as nonylphenols (NP) and nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPE). On October 1, 2014, EPA proposed to designate any use of 13 NPs and NPEs as a 'significant new use.' EPA also proposed that, for 2 additional NPs, any use other than as an intermediate or as an epoxy cure catalyst would constitute a 'significant new use.' The SNUR requires persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process these chemical substances to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification provides EPA with the opportunity to evaluate the intended use and, if necessary, to prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs to prevent unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. EPA is reviewing the comments received and is planning to issue a final rule.	10/01/2014 - NPRM: 79 FR 59186 11/28/2014 - NPRM Extension: 79 FR 70823 09/00/2019 - Final Rule

EPA is developing a significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for certain uses of asbestos that are no longer in use in the United States. Persons subject to the SNUR would be required to notify the EPA at least 90 days before commencing such manufacture or processing. The required notifications would initiate EPA's evaluation of the intended use within the applicable review period. Manufacture and processing for the significant new use would be unable to commence until EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and taken such actions as are required in association with that determination. EPA issued a proposed SNUR on June 11, 2018.	06/11/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 26922 01/00/2019 - Final Rule

Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant

AAship	SAN	RIN	Full Title	External Abstract
OGC	5630	2025-AA38	Environmental Protection Agency Freedom of Information Act Regulations Update	The EPA is developing a proposal to revise its Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) regulations, 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart A, which were last updated in 2002, in order to comply with the 2007 Open Government Act and the FOIA Improvement Act of 2016, reflect EPA's business process, and correct obsolete information.

Time Table	Rulemaking Stage	Priority Category	EO 13771 Designation	Impacts	POC
10/00/2018 - NPRM 02/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant		

AAship	SAN	RIN	Full Title
OLEM	5862	2050-AG84	Water Resources Reform Development Act Farm Amendments to the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Rule

External Abstract

In response to the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (WRRDA) and the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act) of 2016, the EPA is proposing revisions to its Oil Pollution Prevention Rule (specifically, the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule). WRRDA requires that the EPA, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, promulgate a rule to adjust certain provisions of the SPCC rule. In consultation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the EPA performed a study required under the WRRDA to determine the appropriate aboveground storage applicability threshold for farms based on a significant risk of discharge to water. In consultation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the EPA will use the study's findings when evaluating potential adjustments to the aboveground storage applicability thresholds for farms. In December of 2016, the WIIN Act amended WRRDA.

Time Table	Rulemaking Stage	Priority Category	EO 13771 Designation	Impacts	POC
01/00/2020 - NPRM 01/00/2021 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Economically Significant	Other - Need to determine the appropriate baseline before determining whether action is regulatory or deregulatory.		

OLEM	7122	Not Assigned	Rulemaking for Alternate Extraction Methods for PCBs

There are currently only two extraction methods allowed for in the PCB Regulations: Manual Soxhlet (EPA Method 3540C) and Ultrasonic (EPA Method 3550C). Manual Soxhlet is an effective method but it is outdated and cumbersome, making it difficult to find labs that use this method. Ultrasonic Extraction is not as effective for use on some media. Many site owners prefer to use equally effective, less expensive alternative methods. In the PCB Regulations, 40 CFR part 761 subpart Q allows for the use of alternate extraction methods, but requires a site-specific comparison study every time an alternate method is used, which can be cost- and time-prohibitive.

To mitigate this issue, we are pursuing a regulatory change to update the available options for extraction methods for PCBs. We will analyze the available information on the extraction efficiency of currently available PCB extraction methods in solid matrices (e.g. Automated Soxhlet Extraction (EPA Method 3541), Microwave Extraction (EPA Method 3546), Pressurized Fluid Extraction (EPA Method 3545A)), and determine if they should be added to the regulations as acceptable methods. We also plan to analyze the use and effectiveness of a Performance-Based Measurement System (PBMS), and may include principles of PBMS in this rule.

01/00/2020 - NPRM	Pre-Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
00/00/0000 - Final Rule			

OLEM	4526	2050-AE87	Revisions to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; Subpart J Product Schedule Listing Requirements

The Clean Water Act requires EPA to prepare a schedule identifying dispersants, other chemicals, and other spill mitigating devices and substances, if any, that may be used in carrying out the National Contingency Plan (NCP); and the waters and quantities in which they may be used. EPA proposed to revise Subpart J of the NCP to address the efficacy, toxicity, environmental monitoring of dispersants, other chemical and biological agents, and other spill mitigating substances, as well as public, state, local, and federal officials concerns on their authorization and use. Specifically, the Agency is considering finalizing revisions to the technical product requirements under Subpart J, including amendments to the effectiveness and toxicity testing protocols, and establishing new effectiveness and toxicity thresholds for listing certain products on the Schedule. Additionally, the Agency is considering finalizing amendments to area planning requirements for agent use authorization, and advanced monitoring techniques. The Agency is also considering finalizing revisions to harmonize 40 CFR part 110.4 with the definitions for chemical and biological agents proposed for Subpart J. These changes, if finalized, may help ensure that chemical and biological agents have met rigorous efficacy and toxicity requirements, that product manufacturers provide important use and safety information, and that the planning and response community is equipped with the proper information to authorize and use the products in a judicious and effective manner.

The EPA is working to locate two oils sufficiently distinct to use as reference oils for testing the proposed rule approaches in order to develop the final rule.

01/22/2015 - NPRM: 80 FR 3379	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
01/00/2021 - Final Rule			

OLEM	6662	Not Assigned	Revise the Continuous Releases Form for Animal Farms

Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), persons in charge of vessels or facilities must immediately report to the National Response Center releases of hazardous substances within a 24-hour period that meet or exceed the reportable quantities (RQs). The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) requires owners or operators of certain facilities to immediately notify State and local authorities when there is a release of an extremely hazardous substance or CERCLA hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than the RQ for that substance.

On December 18, 2008, EPA published a final rule that exempted most farms from certain release reporting requirements in CERCLA and EPCRA. Specifically, the rule exempted farms releasing hazardous substances from animal waste to the air above threshold levels from reporting under CERCLA. For EPCRA reporting, the rule exempted reporting of such releases if the farm had fewer animals than a large concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO). In short, all farms were relieved from reporting hazardous substance air releases from animal waste under CERCLA, and only large CAFOs were subject to EPCRA reporting.

A number of citizen groups challenged the validity of the final rule in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. On April 11, 2017, the Court struck down the final rule, eliminating the reporting exemptions for farms. EPA sought additional time from the Court to delay the effective date so that EPA could develop guidance materials to help farmers understand their reporting obligations.

No reporting is required until the Court issues its order, or mandate, enforcing the April 11, 2017, decision.

With this action, EPA is planning to address privacy concerns for animal farms associated with information currently requested on the form used for continuous release reports.

02/00/2018 - NPRM 04/00/2018 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OLEM	5907	2050-AG86	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Liquids Management Regulations under RCRA Subtitle D
OLEM	5990	2050-AG93	Modernizing Ignitable Liquids Determinations

The EPA is developing an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking regarding possible revisions to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) subtitle D part 258 regulations for municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills that may provide regulatory flexibility to encourage accelerated waste decomposition in the presence of water. In light of advances in landfill technology the EPA is considering whether to revise part 258 to create new national standards for the management of liquids in 'wet' landfills and bioreactor landfills, including the possibility of removing the prohibition on the addition of bulk liquids, to foster accelerated waste decomposition. The EPA is plans to request information and data on the performance of wet landfills and bioreactors, including information on appropriate liquids management. In addition, the EPA plans to request comments on whether new national standards for wet landfills are appropriate, and if so, what regulatory changes the EPA should consider in developing any proposal.

In this proposed rule, the EPA is considering updating the flash point test methods for the determination of characteristically ignitable hazardous waste along with other minor changes. Currently, the required test methods refer to outdated standards developed by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM standards) and require instrumentation that is no longer readily commercially available. For example, the standards require the use of mercury thermometers, which are becoming more difficult to acquire due to the use and availability being phased out for environmental, health and safety concerns. A proposed update to the flash point test methods will allow for the use of commercially available instrumentation and will no longer require mercury thermometers. EPA is also considering proposing to remove the requirements for mercury thermometers in the SW-846 air sampling and stack emissions methods. In addition, EPA intends soliciting public input on the alcohol exclusion for ignitable aqueous alcohols and whether a revision is necessary to improve existing waste management practices.

12/00/2018 - ANPRM	Pre-Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
10/00/2018 - NPRM 01/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory

OLEM	3856	2050-AE34	Management of Cement Kiln Dust (CKD)
OLEM	5127	2050-AG39	Management Standards for Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals

In December 1993, EPA submitted a Report to Congress with its findings on the nature and management practices associated with cement kiln dust (CKD). In 1995, EPA determined that control of CKD under Subtitle C of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was warranted and published a regulatory determination (60 FR 7366). On August 20, 1999, EPA issued a proposed rule (64 FR 45632) outlining the Agency's preferred regulatory approach (i.e., an exemption from hazardous waste listing for properly managed CKD) and several optional approaches including requirements solely under RCRA Subtitle D. On July 25, 2002, the Agency published a notice (67 FR 48648) to announce the availability for public inspection and comment of recently acquired data on CKD. The Agency continues to consider the proposal and notice, and may issue an additional notice of data availability (NODA) to update certain information or a re-proposal.

Some pharmaceuticals are regulated as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act when discarded. Healthcare (and associated) facilities that generate hazardous waste pharmaceuticals have reported having difficulties complying with the manufacturing oriented framework of the Subtitle C hazardous waste regulations for a number of reasons. First, under the current hazardous waste regulatory scheme, healthcare workers, whose primary focus is to provide care for patients, are often responsible for the implementation of the regulations. Second, a healthcare facility can have thousands of items in its formulary, making it difficult to ascertain which ones are hazardous wastes when disposed. Third, some active pharmaceutical ingredients are listed as acute hazardous wastes, which are stringently regulated even in small amounts. To facilitate compliance and to respond to these concerns, the EPA is considering a final rule that will revise the regulations to improve management and disposal of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. The revisions are also intended to clarify regulation of a major mechanism used by healthcare facilities for management of unused and/or expired pharmaceuticals, known as reverse distribution.

02/07/1995 - Notice: 60 FR 7366	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
08/20/1999 - NPRM: 64 FR 45632			
07/25/2002 - NODA: 67 FR 48648			
11/08/2002 - NODA Extension: 67 FR 68130			
00/00/0000 - NODA2			
12/02/2008 - NPRM: 73 FR 73520	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory
01/30/2009 - NPRM Extension: 74 FR 5633			
09/25/2015 - NPRM2: 80 FR 58013			
11/05/2015 - NPRM Extension2: 80 FR 68491			
10/00/2018 - Final Rule			

OLEM	5484.2	2050-AG96	Interpretation of 'Used in Routine Agricultural Operations' under EPCRA
OLEM	5989	2050-AG92	Increasing Recycling: Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations

EPA is considering a proposed rulemaking on the interpretation of 'used in routine agricultural operations' as it pertains to release reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). This rulemaking would assist persons, including farms, in determining whether EPCRA release reporting requirements apply to their facility and whether certain substances are subject to reporting under EPCRA sections 311 and 312. For example, EPCRA section 304 requires all facilities 'at which a hazardous chemical is produced, used or stored' to report releases of reportable quantities of any EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substance and of any hazardous substance listed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The term 'hazardous chemical,' as defined in EPCRA sections 329(5) and 311(e), does not include 'any substance to the extent it is used in routine agricultural operations.'

The EPA has proposed to add hazardous waste aerosol cans to those 'universal wastes' regulated under 40 CFR 273. If finalized, this change in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations should benefit the wide variety of establishments generating and managing aerosol cans, including the retail sector, by providing a clear, practical system for handling discarded aerosol cans. The streamlined universal waste regulations are expected to (1) ease regulatory burdens on retail stores and others that discard aerosol cans, (2) promote the collection and recycling of aerosol cans, and (3) encourage the development of municipal and commercial programs to reduce the quantity of these wastes going to municipal solid waste landfills or combustors. The proposed action, if finalized as proposed, is expected to result in an annual cost savings of $3 million to $63.3 million.

00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Deregulatory
03/16/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 11654	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
09/00/2019 - Final Rule			

OLEM	7028	2050-AH04	Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residues from Electric Utilities: Updating Notification Requirements
OLEM	5939.1	2050-AG98	Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residues from Electric Utilities: Amendments to the National Minimum Criteria (Phase 2)

The July 30, 2018, final rule extended until October 31, 2020, the deadline by which facilities must cease placement of waste in CCR units closing for cause in two situations: (1) failure to meet aquifer location restrictions; or (2) if the unit is unlined, the detection of a statistically significant increase above a groundwater protection standard. However, we neglected to make a conforming change to a notification requirement in 257.103(c)(1). The facility has until October 2020 to cease receipt of waste, therefore a determination of whether or not they will take advantage of the alternative closure provisions and the resulting notification should also occur no later than October 2020.

The EPA is publishing three rules (Phase One Rule Part One, Phase One Rule Part Two and Phase Two Rule) to modify the final Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Disposal Rule, published April 17, 2015. The EPA proposed Phase One in March 2018. The Agency then finalized a small number of the provisions from the Phase One proposal in the final rule, Phase One Part One Rule, in July 2018. This rule is the second set of potential revisions to EPA's 2015 CCR Disposal Rule. In this proposed rulemaking, EPA plans to complete its review of all of the remaining matters raised in litigation and the petitions for reconsideration that were not included in the Phase One proposed rule, propose any revisions to those provisions determined to be warranted, and propose regulations for a federal CCR permit program.

11/00/2018 - NPRM 02/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
12/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - preliminary

OLEM	5939.2	2050-AH01	Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residues From Electric Utilities: Amendments to the National Minimum Criteria (Phase 1, Part 2)

The EPA published a proposed rule, Phase One rule in March 2018, to modify the final Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Disposal Rule, published April 17, 2015. Issues covered in the proposed rule included the height limitation of the vegetative slopes of dikes; the type and magnitude of non-groundwater releases that would require a facility to comply with some or all of the corrective action procedures set forth in the final CCR rule; and adding boron to the list of contaminants in Appendix IV of the final CCR rule that trigger the corrective action requirements under the final rule. The Agency is addressing these issues in two final rules; this action is the second of the final rules. The first final rule, Phase One Part One rule was published in July 2018. Within the Phase One Part One rule, the EPA finalized a small number of provisions from the March 2018 Phase One proposed rule. If finalized as proposed, the Phase One Part Two rule would address specific technical issues consistent with a settlement agreement to resolve issues raised in litigation of the final CCR rule. Furthermore, in this rule, the Agency is considering provisions that establish alternative performance standards for owners and operators of CCR units located in states that have approved CCR permit programs, as well as other potential revisions based on comments received since the date of the final CCR rule and petitions for rulemaking that were granted on September 13, 2017.

06/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OLEM	5350.2	2050-AH03	Financial Responsibility Requirements under CERCLA Section 108(b) for the Additional Classes

Section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, establishes certain authorities concerning financial responsibility requirements. The Agency has identified classes of facilities within the chemical manufacturing industry; the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry, which primarily includes refineries and not coal mines; and the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industry as those for which it plans to develop, as necessary, proposed financial responsibility requirements. On December 1, 2016, the Agency made a determination to proceed with rulemakings for the chemical manufacturing; petroleum and coal products manufacturing; and the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industries. These rulemakings will either develop proposed financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA Section 108(b), or determine such requirements are not necessary.

07/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory

OLEM	5350.3	Not Assigned	Financial Responsibility Requirements under CERCLA Section 108(b) for Industry 2

Section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, establishes certain authorities concerning financial responsibility requirements. The Agency has identified classes of facilities within the chemical manufacturing industry; the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry, which primarily includes refineries and not coal mines; and the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industry as those for which it plans to develop, as necessary, proposed financial responsibility requirements. On December 1, 2016, the Agency made a determination to proceed with rulemakings for the chemical manufacturing; petroleum and coal products manufacturing; and the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industries. These rulemakings would either develop proposed financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA Section 108(b), or determine such requirements are not necessary. That determination notice was published in the Federal Register on January 11, 2017. This entry covers the second of these three rulemakings; which of the three industries will be in the second rulemaking will be determined at a later date.

12/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2021 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OLEM	7080	Not Assigned	Federal Coal Combustion Residuals Permitting Program

The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act established a new coal combustion residual (CCR) regulatory structure under which states may seek approval from EPA to operate a permitting program that would regulate CCR facilities within their state; if approved, the state program would operate in lieu of the federal requirements. The WIIN Act requires that such state programs must ensure that facilities comply with either the federal regulations or with state requirements that EPA has determined are 'at least as protective as' the federal regulations. Furthermore, the WIIN Act established a requirement for EPA to establish a federal permit program for the disposal of CCR in Indian Country and in 'nonparticipating' states, contingent upon Congressional appropriations. In March 2018, Congress appropriated funding for federal CCR permitting.

The proposal would establish a new federal permitting program for disposal of CCR. The potentially regulated universe is limited to facilities with CCR disposal units subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 257 Subpart D, which are located on tribal lands and in nonparticipating states. The remaining CCR facilities would be regulated by the approved state program and would not be subject to federal permitting requirements.

06/00/2019 - NPRM 08/00/2020 - Final Rule	Pre-Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory

OLEM	6879	2050-AH02	Facilitating Safe Management of Recalled Airbags
OLEM	6881	2050-AH00	Exemption for Air Emissions from Animal Waste at Farms from the Emergency Release Notification Requirements; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

In order to address the urgent public health issue posed by recalled Takata airbag inflators that are currently installed in vehicles, EPA is developing an interim final rule. In this rulemaking, EPA intends to facilitate the speed and efficiency of the Takata airbag recall by exempting the collection of defective airbags and airbag inflators from auto dealers and scrap yards from hazardous waste requirements, so long as certain conditions are met to ensure the airbags and airbag inflators are safely disposed.

In this proposed rule, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is considering amending the release notification regulations under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to add the reporting exemption for air emissions from animal waste at farms provided in section 103(e) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). In addition, EPA is proposing the addition of the definitions of 'farm' and 'animal waste' to the EPCRA regulations to delineate the scope of this reporting exemption. The intention of this rule, if finalized, is to promote consistency between the emergency release notification requirements of EPCRA and CERCLA in accordance with the statutory text, framework and legislative history of EPCRA and consistent with the Agency's prior regulatory actions.

12/00/2018 - Interim Final	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory
10/00/2018 - NPRM 10/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - Codifies status quo; does not add nor reduce any costs/benefits

OLEM	3215.1	2050-AG40	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act: Amendments and Streamlining Rule
OLEM	5957	2050-AG87	Clean Water Act Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention

EPA is considering a supplemental proposal to address reporting thresholds for rock salt, sand, gravel and other chemicals that may pose minimal risk. The proposed rule was published on June 8, 1998. This supplemental proposed rule, if finalized, may minimize burden for those facilities that are currently reporting chemicals that pose minimal risk under Sections 311 and 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act. In addition, the supplemental proposed rule, if finalized, may also reduce the number of facilities subject to these reporting requirements. The reporting requirements under sections 311 and 312 are intended to enhance communities' and emergency response officials' awareness of chemical hazards; to facilitate the development of State and local emergency response plans; and to aid communities and emergency response officials in preparing for and responding to emergencies safely and effectively. By proposing to provide relief from routine reporting of substances with minimal hazards and minimal risk, State and local officials may be able to focus on chemicals that may pose more significant hazard or present greater risks to the community.

As a result of a consent decree, the EPA has issued a proposed rule that addresses the prevention of hazardous substance discharges under section 311(j)(1)(C) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). This section directs the President to issue regulations to prevent discharges of oil and hazardous substances from onshore and offshore facilities, and to contain such discharges. The EPA assessed the consequences of hazardous substance discharges into the nation's waters, and evaluated the costs and benefits of potential preventive regulatory requirements for facilities handling such substances. Based on an analysis of the frequency and impacts of reported CWA hazardous substances discharges and the existing framework of EPA regulatory requirements, the Agency is not proposing additional regulatory requirements at this time.

06/08/1998 - NPRM: 63 FR 31268 01/00/2021 - Supplemental NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Deregulatory
06/25/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 29499 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OLEM	6652	Not Assigned	Alternative Initial Notification Options to the National Response Center

Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), persons in charge of vessels or facilities must immediately report to the National Response Center releases of hazardous substances within a 24-hour period that meet or exceed the reportable quantities (RQs). The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) requires owners or operators of certain facilities to immediately notify State and local authorities when there is a release of an extremely hazardous substance or CERCLA hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than the RQ for that substance.

On December 18, 2008, EPA published a final rule that exempted most farms from certain release reporting requirements in CERCLA and EPCRA. Specifically, the rule exempted farms releasing hazardous substances from animal waste to the air above threshold levels from reporting under CERCLA. For EPCRA reporting, the rule exempted reporting of such releases if the farm had fewer animals than a large concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO). In short, all farms were relieved from reporting hazardous substance air releases from animal waste under CERCLA, and only large CAFOs were subject to EPCRA reporting.

A number of citizen groups challenged the validity of the final rule in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. On April 11, 2017, the Court struck down the final rule, eliminating the reporting exemptions for farms. EPA sought additional time from the Court to delay the effective date so that EPA could develop guidance materials to help farmers understand their reporting obligations.

No reporting is required until the Court issues its order, or mandate, enforcing the April 11, 2017, decision. Once the mandate is issued, farms should submit an initial continuous release notification to the National Response Center for qualifying releases that occur within a 24-hour period; and a follow-up continuous release report. Given the expected overwhelming call volume once the mandate is issued, the National Response Center has requested alternative reporting mechanisms for farms reporting these types of releases. As such, the EPA is planning to issue a rulemaking to address this request.

02/00/2018 - NPRM 04/00/2018 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OLEM	5766.4	2050-AG95	Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act; Reconsideration of Amendments

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published in the Federal Register on January 13, 2017 a final rule to amend the Risk Management Program regulations under the Clean Air Act. Prior to the rule becoming effective, EPA received three petitions for reconsideration that raised concerns with provisions of the final rule. On May 30, 2018, the EPA published proposed changes to the final rule to address specific issues to be reconsidered and other issues that the Agency believes warrant additional public comment.

05/30/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 24850 07/24/2018 - NODA: 83 FR 34967 07/31/2018 - Correction: 83 FR 36837 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory

AAship	SAN	RIN	Full Title	External Abstract
OMS	6820	2025-AA43	Revisions to the EPA's Privacy Act Regulations for Systems of Records Notices	EPA is revising its regulations (40 CFR Part 16) implementing the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a to (1) add new Exempted Systems of Records; (2) revise regulations covering existing systems that have been previously published in the Federal Register as exempt; (3) change the Agency Privacy Officer's title (4) change the process for submitting Privacy Act requests to the Agency; (5) require a notarized statement for accessing, correcting and amending personal records; (6) add new provisions for the Social Security Fraud Prevention Act and; (7) include an appendix to include General Routine Uses applicable to more than one system.
OMS	5803	2090-AA40	Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Procurement Under Environmental Protection Agency Financial Assistance Agreements	This action is meant to ensure nondiscrimination in the award of contracts under EPA financial assistance agreements, to harmonize EPA's disadvantaged business enterprise (DBE) program objectives with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena, to help remove barriers to the participation of DBEs in the award of contracts under EPA financial assistance agreements; and to provide appropriate flexibility to recipients of EPA financial assistance in establishing and providing contracting opportunities for DBEs.

Time Table	Rulemaking Stage	Priority Category	EO 13771 Designation	Impacts	POC
10/00/2018 - ANPRM	PreRule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant		
07/28/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 49591 07/28/2016 - Direct Final: 81 FR 49539 10/18/2016 - Withdrawal Notice: 81 FR 71613 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Pending	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant		

AAship	SAN	RIN	Full Title	External Abstract
OP	6530	2010-AA12	Increasing Consistency and Transparency in Considering Costs and Benefits in the Rulemaking Process	EPA is considering developing implementing regulations that would increase consistency across EPA divisions and offices, increase reliability to affected stakeholders, and increase transparency during the development of regulatory actions. Many EPA statutes, including the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, provide language on the consideration of costs, but costs have historically been interpreted differently by the EPA depending on the office promulgating the regulatory action. This has led to EPA choosing different standards under the same provision of the statute, the regulatory community not being able to rely on consistent application of the statute, and EPA developing internal policies on the consideration of costs through non-transparent actions. By developing implementing regulations through a notice-and-comment rulemaking process, it will provide the public with a better understanding on how EPA is evaluating costs when developing a regulatory action and allow the public to provide better feedback to EPA on potential future proposed rules.

Time Table	Rulemaking Stage	Priority Category	EO 13771 Designation	Impacts	POC
06/13/2018 - ANPRM: 83 FR 27524 07/03/2018 - ANPRM Extension: 83 FR 31098 05/00/2019 - NPRM	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - predecisional		

AAship	SAN	RIN	Full Title	External Abstract
ORD	5935	2080-AA13	Harmonize 40 CFR Part 26 Subparts C, D, and K with Subpart A (the Common Rule)	In 1991, several federal departments and agencies that conduct or support research involving human subjects adopted a common 'Federal Policy for Protection of Human Subjects' into each of their own respective regulations. This policy is known as the 'Common Rule,' by virtue of being shared currently by all these departments and agencies. The Common Rule was revised through the Federal rulemaking process and a final revised rule was jointly published in the Federal Register on January 19, 2017. Implementation of the Common Rule will occur on January 21, 2019. The Common Rule was codified by EPA in 40 CFR 26. Beyond the Common Rule language, which is located in subpart A of part 26, 40 CFR 26 also contains several additional subparts that are unique to EPA, added in 2006 in response to a Congressional mandate. In particular, EPA created subparts K through Q to regulate third-party pesticide research. Subpart K borrowed heavily from the provisions of the Common Rule. In this rulemaking, EPA is updating subpart K for consistency with the recent updates to the Common Rule. Without appropriate updates, once the new Common Rule becomes effective, there will be a disconnect between policies and procedures in subpart K, which will be based on the previous version of the Common Rule, and the revised version of the Common Rule. In addition to the textual issues in subpart K, subparts C and D contain minor numerical citations (i.e., regulatory reference numbers) that are no longer accurate and should also be updated. Failure to resolve these internal discrepancies will create confusion and, more seriously, potential compliance and/or legal liabilities for researchers, institutions and sponsors who must follow EPA regulations. These updates are solely intended to resolve discrepancies created by the recent revision to the Common Rule, and will not alter the fundamental protections for human subjects, including vulnerable populations.

Time Table	Rulemaking Stage	Priority Category	EO 13771 Designation	Impacts	POC
10/00/2018 - NPRM 04/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Assuming 'not subject to' but awaiting confirmation on final rule under 12866.		

6781	2080-AA14	Strengthening Transparency in Regulatory Science	This action is intended to strengthen the transparency of EPA regulatory science. As a result of this action, EPA would ensure that the regulatory science underlying its actions is publicly available in a manner sufficient for independent validation. This action would increase transparency of the assumptions underlying dose-response data and models that support these EPA regulatory decisions. The Agency proposes to take this action under the authority of the statutes it administers, including provisions providing general authority to promulgate regulations necessary to carry out the Agency's functions.

04/30/2018 - NPRM: 83 FR 18768 01/00/2020 - Final Rule	Final Rule	Other Significant	Other - This action is not expected to be an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because it relates to ‘‘agency organization, management or personnel."

AAship	SAN	RIN	Full Title	External Abstract
OW	5851	2040-AF61	Water Quality Standards for Selenium in the San Francisco Bay and Delta	The EPA proposed water quality criteria for selenium in the San Francisco Bay and Delta of California ('Bay and Delta') on July 15, 2016. If finalized, these regulations would protect Bay and Delta aquatic life and aquatic-dependent wildlife, including species listed as threatened and endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, from the harmful effects of exposure to toxic levels of selenium. Selenium occurs naturally in California sediments, but can be concentrated and released into the environment through industrial and agricultural processes, and can negatively affect reproduction, growth and development in fish and waterfowl. Selenium is also known to bioaccumulate, such that a species' exposure to selenium is highly influenced by its feeding habits. In the Bay and Delta, selenium is efficiently bioaccumulated by the invasive filter-feeding clam Potamocorbula amurensis, commonly known as Corbula amurensis, causing particular risk to clam-eating fish and birds. This proposed rule, if finalized, would improve water quality, protect aquatic life and wildlife, strengthen the natural ecosystem, and support outdoor recreation in the Bay and Delta region.

Time Table	Rulemaking Stage	Priority Category	EO 13771 Designation	Impacts	POC
07/15/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 46030 09/14/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 63158 10/00/2019 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - Preliminary		

OW	5791	2040-AF55	Use of Lead Free Pipes, Fittings, Fixtures, Solder and Flux for Drinking Water	The Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act was enacted on January 4, 2011, to amend Section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA or Act) respecting the use and introduction into commerce of lead pipes, plumbing fittings or fixtures, solder and flux. The 2011 'Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act' revised Section 1417 to: (1) Redefine 'lead free' in SDWA Section 1417(d) to (a) lower the maximum lead content of plumbing products such as pipes and fixtures from eight percent to 0.25 percent; (b) establish a statutory method for the calculation of lead content; and (c) eliminate the requirement that lead free products be in compliance with voluntary standards established in accordance with SDWA 1417(e) for leaching of lead from new plumbing fittings and fixtures; and (2) Create exemptions in SDWA Section 1417(a)(4) from the prohibitions on the use or introduction into commerce for: (a) 'pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings or fixtures, including backflow preventers, that are used exclusively for nonpotable services such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption' (SDWA 1417(a)(4)(A)); and (b) 'toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, or water distribution main-gate valves that are two inches in diameter or larger.' (SDWA 1417(a)(4)(B)). The Community Fire Safety Act of 2013 further amended Section 1417 of SDWA to exempt fire hydrants from the prohibitions on use and introduction into commerce of pipes, fittings, and fixtures that are not lead free. The EPA proposed regulations to assist in the implementation of these amendments to Section 1417 of SDWA on January 17, 2017.

01/17/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 4805 04/11/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 17406 06/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - OW will have an OS meeting for this rule once staff have all the information including costs to present to their management. At that time OW wants to request an NSD -- the action was N-S for the NPRM. OW will have better information for the next Reg Agenda and understands an estimate for the FY19 budget needs to be submitted.

OW	6029	2040-AF78	Updates to eReporting Rule Data Elements to Reflect MS4 General Permit Remand Rule	EPA plans to update the data elements included in the final eReporting Rule for Phase II municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to reflect the changes made in the MS4 General Permit Remand Rule (81 FR 89320, December 8, 2016). These updates do not increase the work associated with complying with the eReporting Rule, but rather the changes will correct obsolete citations and current inconsistencies with the newly modified Phase II stormwater regulations. The updates will assist permitting authorities and MS4 permittees who will need to begin reporting information electronically by December 21, 2020.

09/28/2018 - NPRM:	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary
04/00/2019 - Final Rule			

OW	5772	2040-AF53	Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces - Phase II - Batch Two (UNDS)	Congress amended the Clean Water Act in 1996 to create, section 312(n), captioned 'Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) for Vessels of the Armed Forces.' Section 312(n) directs the EPA and DoD to establish national discharge standards for discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel of the Armed Forces in three phases. The discharges have the potential to impact the aquatic environment and/or human health. After the third phase of the rulemaking is complete, these national standards will preempt State discharge standards for these vessels, though States may enforce the uniform national standards. The EPA and DoD jointly promulgated Phase I on May 10,1999 (64 FR 25126) and concluded that 25 discharges from vessels of the Armed Forces would require discharge performance standards. Phase II of the rulemaking (joint EPA/DoD rule), is the development of the 25 discharge performance standards and is being done in three 'batches' of rulemaking. UNDS Phase II - Batch One performance standards were promulgated on January 11, 2017 (82 FR 3173). The UNDS Phase II - Batch Two was proposed on October 7, 2016 (81 FR 69753). The UNDS Phase II - Batch Two includes the following discharges: catapult water brake tank & post-launch retraction exhaust; controllable pitch propeller hydraulic fluid; deck runoff; firemain systems; graywater; hull coating leachate; motor gasoline compensating discharge; sonar dome discharge; submarine bilgewater; surface vessel bilgewater/oil-water separator; and underwater ship husbandry. The EPA and DoD anticipate completing the UNDS Phase II - Batch Two Final Rulemaking in the Fall of 2018. The UNDS Phase II - Batch Three will begin upon completion of Batch Two.

10/07/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 69753 12/00/2018 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - 12866 unknown for final stage.

OW	4236	2040-AD40	Underground Injection Control: Update of State Programs	The regulations at 40 CFR Part 147 codify each State's Underground Injection Control (UIC) program description and incorporate by reference the rules and regulations that the respective primacy State will implement. This includes codifying programs, which EPA directly implements. Codifying State programs in 40 CFR Part 147 provides notice to the public and regulated communities of the State program requirements and allows EPA to bring a direct enforcement action against a regulated entity if the State asks EPA to intervene or if the State fails to bring an enforcement action. This update is necessary to ensure that the CFR accurately reflects current approved State UIC programs and that requirements of those programs are federally enforceable. EPA regional offices will be submitting State revision packages as they are completed. Part 147 will then be updated in several stages. This is the first stage. This action should have no impact on the regulated community because EPA will merely be incorporating by reference elements of already approved State programs.
OW	7123	Not Assigned	Technical corrections to ocean dumping regulations and designated ocean disposal sites.	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to correct errors and other information in the EPA ocean dumping regulations. This direct final rule is necessary to update, correct, and/or clarify certain text in the regulations, for example, coordinate datum for several ocean disposal sites, formatting of coordinates, and addresses that have changed since 1977. These changes would not alter or affect interpretation of the ocean dumping regulations, but would correct the existing rule and revise inaccuracies. This action would avoid confusion regarding dumping at designated ocean dumping sites and ensure that the regulations contain the correct information.

00/00/0000 - Direct Final	Long-Term Action	Info/Admin/Other	Other - This action has been exempted from review under E.O. 12866 by OMB.

02/00/2019 - NPRM 02/00/2019 - Direct Final	Final Rule Stage	Info/Admin/Other	Deregulatory

OW	2820	2040-AB85	Shore Protection Act, Section 4103(b) Regulations	In 1988, Congress enacted the Shore Protection Act (33 U.S.C. 2601) to minimize trash, medical debris and other unsightly and potentially harmful materials from being deposited into the coastal waters of the United States as a result of inadequate waste handling procedures by vessels transporting wastes on U.S. coastal waters and associated loading and off-loading facilities. The Shore Protection Act directed EPA to prescribe waste handling requirements for waste sources, receiving facilities, and vessels handling or transporting municipal or commercial waste in coastal waters. In 1994, EPA proposed a rule to minimize the waste handling practices for vessels and waste handling facilities involved in the transport of municipal or commercial wastes in the coastal waters of the United States. The development of this final rule would affect local governments and businesses involved with the vessel transportation and shore side handling of these wastes. This rule would not impact tribes as no tribes are known to be involved in waste handling of this type.

08/30/1994 - NPRM: 59 FR 44798	Long-Term Action	Substantive, nonsignificant	Other - preliminary
00/00/0000 - Final Rule			

OW	6017	2040-AF71	Rule to Withdraw Certain Federal Water Quality Criteria for Lead, Chlorodibromomethane, and Dichlorobromomethane Applicable to California	This entry has been revised to combine three proposed rulemakings (RIN 2040-AF71, 2040-AF72, 2040-AF73) that EPA has now decided to combine into this entry. In December 2017, EPA proposed to amend the Federal regulations to withdraw the following criteria: a) certain aquatic life criteria for lead applicable to California's Los Angeles River and its tributaries; b) certain human health (water & organism) criteria for dichlorobromomethane applicable to a segment of New Alamo Creek and a segment of Ulatis Creek in California; and, c) certain human health (water & organism) criteria for chlorodibromomethane applicable to a segment of New Alamo Creek and a segment of Ulatis Creek in California. On May 18, 2000, EPA promulgated a final rule known as the California Toxics Rule or CTR that established numeric water quality criteria for priority toxic pollutants for certain waters in the State of California. Since California now has adopted, and EPA has approved, criteria for lead dichlorobromomethane and chlorodibromomethane which are applicable water quality standards for purposes of the Clean Water Act, EPA has determined that certain of the federally promulgated criteria for these parameters are no longer needed for certain waters in California. EPA will remove a federal regulation that essentially duplicates State regulation. The withdrawal of the federally promulgated criteria will enable California to implement its EPA-approved water quality criteria for these parameters in certain waters in California as the applicable Clean Water Act water quality standards.

12/11/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 58156	Final Rule Stage	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant
09/00/2018 - Final Rule			

OW	6791	2040-AF89	Revisions to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) for Public Water Systems	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, requires that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establish a program to monitor not more than 30 unregulated contaminants every five years. EPA published the first Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 1) in the Federal Register on September 17, 1999 (64 FR 50556), the second (UCMR 2) on January 4, 2007 (72 FR 368), the third (UCMR 3) on May 2, 2012 (77 FR 26072), and the fourth (UCMR4) on December 20, 2016 (81 FR 92666). This action meets the SDWA requirement by establishing the terms for the next cycle of monitoring and identifying the new unregulated contaminants to be monitored during the UCMR 5 period of 2022-2026
OW	6027.1	2040-AF75	Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'	In 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Army ('the agencies') published the 'Clean Water Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States (80 FR 37054, June 29, 2015).' On February 28, 2017, the President issued an Executive Order 13778 titled 'Restoring the Rule of Law, Federalism, and Economic Growth by Reviewing the 'Waters of the United States' Rule' which instructed the agencies to review the 2015 rule and rescind or replace it as appropriate and consistent with law. The agencies are publishing this proposed rule as a second step in a comprehensive, two-step process to revise the definition of 'waters of the United States' consistent with Executive Order 13778. In this second step, the agencies are conducting a substantive re-evaluation and revision of the definition of 'waters of the United States' in accordance with the Executive Order.

06/00/2020 - NPRM 12/00/2021 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Regulatory
10/00/2018 - NPRM 09/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OW	6694	2040-AF81	Peak Flows Management	Wet weather events (e.g., rain, snowmelt) can affect publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) operations when excess water enters the wastewater collection system. The increased wet weather flows can exceed the POTW treatment plant's capacity to provide the same type of treatment for all of the incoming wastewater. The treatment plant's secondary treatment units are the most likely to be adversely affected by wet weather because the biological systems can be damaged when too much water flows through them. POTWs employ a variety of operational practices to ensure the integrity of their secondary treatment units during wet weather. This update to the regulations will seek to clarify permitting procedures so as to provide POTWs with separate sanitary sewer systems flexibility in how they manage and treat peak flows under wet weather conditions. These updates will also seek to ensure a consistent national approach for permitting POTWs that allows efficient treatment plant operation while protecting the public from potential adverse health effects of inadequately treated wastewater.

07/00/2019 - NPRM 07/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory

OW	5555	2040-AF28	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Regulation of Perchlorate	A consent decree entered by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York states that EPA shall propose a NPDWR with a proposed MCLG for perchlorate in drinking water no later than 10/31/18 and finalize a MCLG and NPDWR for perchlorate in drinking water no later than 12/19/19. The EPA has begun the process for developing a national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR) for perchlorate. The Safe Drinking Water Act describes the EPA's requirements for regulating contaminants. In accordance with these requirements, the EPA will consider the Science Advisory Board's guidance on how to best interpret perchlorate health information to derive a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal for perchlorate. The agency is also evaluating the feasibility and affordability of treatment technologies to remove perchlorate from drinking water and will examine the costs and benefits of a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and alternative MCLs. The EPA is also seeking input through informal and formal processes from the National Drinking Water Advisory Council, the Department of Health and Human Services, State and Tribal drinking water programs, the regulated community (public water systems), public health organizations, academia, environmental and public interest groups, and other interested stakeholders on a number of issues relating to the regulation of perchlorate.

10/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory

OW	2281	2040-AA94	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Radon	In 1999, EPA proposed regulations for radon which provide flexibility in how to manage the health risks from radon in drinking water. The proposal was based on the unique framework in the 1996 SDWA. The proposed regulation would provide for either a maximum contaminant level (MCL), or an alternative maximum contaminant level (AMCL) with a multimedia mitigation (MMM) program to address radon in indoor air. Under the proposal, public water systems in States that adopted qualifying MMM programs would be subject to the AMCL, while those in States that did not adopt such programs would be subject to the MCL.

09/30/1986 - ANPRM: 51 FR 34836	Long-Term Action	Economically Significant	Regulatory

07/18/1991 - NPRM: 56 FR 33050

02/26/1999 - Notice: 64 FR 9560

11/02/1999 - NPRM2: 64 FR 59246

00/00/0000 - Final Rule

OW	5556	2040-AF29	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Group Regulation of Carcinogenic Volatile Organic Compound (VOCs)	The EPA has begun the process to develop one national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR) covering up to 16 carcinogenic volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The EPA intends to propose a regulation to address carcinogenic VOC contaminants as a group, rather than individually, in order to provide public health protections more quickly and also to allow utilities to more effectively and efficiently plan for improvements. Perchloroethylene (PCE) and trichlorethylene (TCE), which the EPA determined to be candidates for regulatory revision under the second six year review of the existing NPDWRs, would be included in the VOC drinking water standard. Besides PCE and TCE, the group may include up to six additional regulated VOCs; and up to eight unregulated VOCs from the EPA's Contaminant Candidate List 3. The Safe Drinking Water Act, section 1412(b)(1)-(6), describes EPA's requirements for regulating contaminants. In accordance with these requirements, EPA will evaluate the health effects of carcinogenic VOCs, the feasibility of treatment, the affordability of treatment for small systems, and the costs and the benefits (as part of the Health Risk Reduction Cost Analysis). EPA has reached out to stakeholders via multiple meetings and the Web before deciding to develop the carcinogenic VOC group rule. The EPA also plans to seek input from the Science Advisory Board, the National Drinking Water Advisory Council, the Department of Health and Human Services, and State and tribal drinking water programs prior to issuing a proposed rule.

11/00/2022 - NPRM 12/00/2023 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OW	4775.1	2040-AF37	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Finished Water Storage Facility Inspection Requirements Addendum to the Revised Total Coliform Rule	The EPA is considering a regulation to strengthen public health protection by establishing finished water storage facility inspection (SFI) requirements. The EPA has previously requested comment on the value and cost of storage facility inspection and cleaning. The EPA received comments regarding unsanitary conditions and contamination that can be found in finished water storage facilities that are not routinely inspected and cleaned, including breaches and accumulation of sediment, animals, insects, and other contaminants. The EPA intends to propose a SFI regulation and request comment on (1) requirements for public water systems to periodically inspect the interior and exterior of their finished water storage facilities and to correct any sanitary defects found, (2) any additional relevant information, including data on costs of any potential inspection requirements or guidelines and (3) public health benefits realized from a required inspection regime.The EPA expects that the proposed storage tank inspection requirements would maintain or improve public health protection by reducing cases of illnesses, and possibly deaths, due to exposure to waterborne pathogens.
OW	3238	2040-AC13	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Aldicarb	EPA promulgated MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide, and aldicarb sulfone in the Phase II rulemaking in 1991 at levels of 0.003, 0.004, and 0.002 ug/l, respectively. In response to an administrative petition from the manufacturer Rhone-Poulenc, the Agency issued an administrative stay of the effective date. EPA will reexamine risk assessment and occurrence data on aldicarb and make a determination of what further action is appropriate.

12/00/2022 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, nonsignificant	Regulatory

OW	5423	2040-AF15	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Lead and Copper: Regulatory Revisions	The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) reduces risks to drinking water consumers from lead and copper that can enter drinking water as a result of corrosion of plumbing materials. The LCR requires water systems to sample at taps in homes with leaded plumbing materials. Depending upon the sampling results, water systems must take actions to reduce exposure to lead and copper including corrosion control treatment, public education and lead service line replacement. The LCR was promulgated in 1991 and, overall, has been effective in reducing the levels of lead and copper in drinking water systems across the country. However, lead crises in Washington, DC, and in Flint, Michigan, and the subsequent national attention focused on lead in drinking water in other communities, have underscored significant challenges in the implementation of the current rule, including a rule structure that, for many systems, only compels protective actions after public health threats have been identified. Key challenges include the rule's complexity; the degree of flexibility and discretion it affords systems and primacy states with regard to optimization of corrosion control treatment; compliance sampling practices, which in some cases, may not adequately protect from lead exposure; and limited specific focus on key areas of concern such as schools. There is a compelling need to modernize and strengthen implementation of the rule - to strengthen its public health protections and to clarify its implementation requirements to make it more effective and more readily enforceable.
OW	5494	2040-AF25	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): Specific Provisions Affecting Application and Program Updates Rule	EPA is developing a final action on a subset of provisions included in the Agency's proposal to update specific elements of the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations. The rule will make targeted revisions to application and public notice requirements, and several other minor revisions that were included in the proposed rule. The rule will address portions of the proposed rule that were intended to update the NPDES regulations to be more clear and effective, promote submission of complete permit applications, and allow more timely development of NPDES permits.

02/00/2019 - NPRM 02/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Regulatory
05/18/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 31343 06/27/2016 - NPRM Extension: 81 FR 41507 01/00/2019 - Final Rule	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Other - Conversation with OMB required.

OW	5494.1	2040-AF85	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): Additional Provisions Affecting Application and Program Updates Rule	EPA is developing a final rulemaking on the remaining subset of provisions included in the Agency's proposal to update specific elements of the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations. The rule would make additional targeted revisions to outdated application, permitting, monitoring, and reporting requirements in order to eliminate inconsistencies between regulations and application forms, improve permit documentation and transparency, and clarify existing regulations.
OW	6648	2040-AF82	Human Health Criteria for Arsenic in Idaho	In 2016, EPA disapproved Idaho's arsenic human health criterion of 10 ug/L, and is under a consent decree deadline to propose arsenic criteria for Idaho by Nov. 15, 2022, unless Idaho submits water quality standards that address EPA's 2016 disapproval and EPA approves such standards.
OW	6322	2040-AF79	Federal Selenium Criteria for Aquatic Life and Aquatic-Dependent Wildlife Applicable to California	EPA is proposing water quality criteria applicable to waters under the state of California's jurisdiction to protect aquatic life and aquatic-dependent wildlife from exposure to selenium. EPA's proposed rule does not include waters in the San Francisco Bay Delta system that were previously covered in EPA's July 2016 proposed rule (Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Revised Numeric Criteria for Selenium for the San Francisco Bay and Delta, State of California). EPA's proposed selenium criteria for California rely on the latest science and information regarding selenium bioaccumulation and toxicity as well as California-specific information such as species and habitat information. EPA's proposal also takes into account applicable EPA policies, guidance, and legal requirements.

05/18/2016 - NPRM: 81 FR 31343 09/00/2020 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Other - preliminary
11/00/2022 - NPRM 11/00/2023 - Final Rule	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory
11/00/2018 - NPRM 10/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory

OW	5987	2040-AF69	Federal Numeric Nutrient Criteria Applicable to Missouri Lakes	The EPA is currently working to finalize federal water quality standards for nutrients for lakes and reservoirs in Missouri to address EPA's 2011 disapproval of 10 CSR 20-7.031(3) Specific Criteria, (N) Nutrients and Chlorophyll-a (except for the lakes listed on Table M). EPA proposed nutrient water quality standards on December 15, 2017, in accordance with the terms of a consent decree because Missouri did not submit, and EPA did not approve water quality standards to address EPA's 2011 disapproval by the consent decree deadline. Under the same consent decree, EPA is required to sign a notice of final rulemaking by December 15, 2018, unless Missouri submits water quality standards that address EPA's 2011 disapproval and EPA approves such standards. When EPA issued the proposed rule, it did not issue a related economic analysis that examined the regulatory options. Instead, EPA committed to issuing a more comprehensive economic analysis in a Notice of Data Availability.
OW	5921	2040-AF66	Federal Human Health Criteria Applicable to Idaho	EPA is currently evaluating revised human health criteria submitted by Idaho in December 2016 for EPA's review under Clean Water Act section 303(c).
OW	5868	2040-AF62	Federal Baseline Water Quality Standards for Indian Reservations	In September of 2016, EPA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) requesting public comment on whether to establish federal baseline water quality standards for waters on Indian reservations that do not yet have standards under the Clean Water Act and, if so, what those standards should be and how they should be implemented. During a 90-day public comment period, EPA received comments from tribal governments and associations; state officials, agencies, and associations; private citizens; and private entities. In a follow-up rulemaking, EPA will consider the comments received during the ANPRM public notice period in its decision making. EPA's goal in initiating this effort was to address the existing gaps in CWA protection of reservation waters. These standards would establish baseline human health and environmental objectives as the basis for the CWA protection.

12/27/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 61213 12/00/2018 - Final Rule 00/00/0000 - NODA	Final Rule Stage	Economically Significant	Regulatory
00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary -- see information in Internal abstract
09/29/2016 - ANPRM: 81 FR 66900 00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Preliminary

OW	5978	2040-AF70	Federal Aluminum Aquatic Life Criteria Applicable to Oregon	The EPA is proposing water quality criteria in Oregon to protect aquatic life from the harmful effects of exposure to toxic levels of aluminum. In January 2013, the EPA disapproved Oregon's new and revised freshwater acute and chronic criteria for aluminum, based on concerns that the criteria would not adequately protect aquatic life in Oregon. Oregon has not yet adopted or submitted criteria for aluminum to address EPA's disapproval. Therefore, consistent with Clean Water Act Section 303(c)(3), the EPA is proposing aluminum criteria to protect aquatic life in Oregon. This proposed rule would improve water quality, protect aquatic life, and strengthen Oregon's natural ecosystem. Under a consent decree with Northwest Environmental Advocates (as amended), EPA has until March 15, 2019, to either take an action under CWA section 303(c) to approve aquatic life criteria for aluminum submitted by the state of Oregon, or, if aluminum criteria have not yet been submitted by Oregon and approved by EPA, to propose statewide federal aquatic life criteria for aluminum in Oregon.
OW	5422.2	2040-AF77	Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category	EPA received petitions from the Utility Water Act Group and the U.S. Small Business Administration requesting reconsideration and an administrative stay of provisions of EPA's final rule titled 'Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category,' (80 FR 67838; November 3, 2015). After considering the petitions, the Administrator decided that it is appropriate and in the public interest to conduct a rulemaking that may result in revisions to the new, more stringent Best Available Technology Economically Achievable effluent limitations and pretreatment standards for existing sources in the 2015 rule that apply to bottom ash transport water and flue gas desulfurization wastewater. EPA does not intend in this rulemaking to revise the BAT effluent limitations or pretreatment standards in the 2015 rule for fly ash transport water, flue gas mercury control wastewater, gasification wastewater, or any of the other requirements in the 2015 rule. As part of the rulemaking process, EPA will provide notice and an opportunity for public comment on any proposed revisions to the 2015 final rule.

03/00/2019 - NPRM 04/00/2020 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Regulatory
01/00/2019 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - The available information is too preliminary to determine EO 13771 status.

OW	5311	2040-AF03	Development of Best Management Practices for Recreational Boats under Section 312(o) of the Clean Water Act	EPA is developing regulations to implement the Clean Boating Act (Public Law 110-288), which was signed by the President on July 29, 2008. The Clean Boating Act amends section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to exclude recreational vessels from National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting requirements. In addition, it adds a new CWA section 312(o) directing EPA to develop regulations that identify the discharges incidental to the normal operation of recreational vessels (other than a discharge of sewage) for which it is reasonable and practicable to develop management practices to mitigate adverse impacts on waters of the United States. The regulations need to include those management practices, including performance standards for each such practice. Following promulgation of the EPA performance standards, the new CWA section 312(o) directs the U.S. Coast Guard to promulgate regulations governing the design, construction, installation, and use of the management practices. Following promulgation of the U.S. Coast Guard regulations, the Clean Boating Act prohibits a discharge incidental to the normal operation of a recreational vessel in waters of the United States extending to the seaward limit of waters of the contiguous zone (i.e., 12 miles from shore), unless the vessel owner or operator is using any applicable management practices meeting the EPA-developed performance standards.

00/00/0000 - NPRM	Long-Term Action	Other Significant	Regulatory

OW	6027	2040-AF74	Definition of 'Waters of the United States' - Recodification of Preexisting Rule	In 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Army ('the agencies') published the 'Clean Water Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States (80 FR 37054, June 29, 2015).' On February 28, 2017, the President issued an Executive Order 13778 titled 'Restoring the Rule of Law, Federalism, and Economic Growth by Reviewing the 'Waters of the United States' Rule' which instructed the agencies to review the 2015 rule and rescind or replace it as appropriate and consistent with law. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Army ('the agencies') published this proposed rule to initiate the first step in a comprehensive, two-step process to revise the definition of 'waters of the United States' consistent with the Executive Order signed on February 28, 2017.

07/27/2017 - NPRM: 82 FR 34899	Final Rule Stage	Other Significant	Deregulatory
08/22/2017 - NPRM Extension: 82 FR 39712			
07/12/2018 - Supplemental NPRM: 83 FR 32227			
03/00/2019 - Final Rule			

OW	7095	2040-AF90	Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources - Review and Approval of Mitigation Banks and In-Lieu Fee Programs	In 2008, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final rule governing compensatory mitigation for losses of aquatic resources (73 FR 19593). The regulation prescribes a review and approval process for the establishment and management of mitigation banks and in-lieu fee programs. The regulation also includes time frames for certain steps in the mitigation bank and in-lieu fee program review and approval process. The review and approval process includes an opportunity for public and agency review and comment on mitigation banks and in-lieu fee programs, as well as a second review by an interagency review team. The interagency review team consists of federal, state, and local agencies, Tribal nations, and the mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program sponsor. The Corps is reviewing the review and approval process and the interagency review team process in particular to enhance the efficiency of the mitigation bank and in-lieu fee program approval time frames. An increase in efficiency would likely result in savings to the public because it is expected to result in shorter review times for proposed mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, and instrument modifications, as well as credit release requests, and decreases in the resources other federal, state, and local agencies expend in reviewing these activities, attending meetings, participating in site visits, and providing their comments to the Corps.
OW	6653	2040-AF84	Clean Water Act Methods Update Rule for the Analysis of Effluent	This regulatory action would amend 'Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants' at 40 CFR Part 136 to approve test procedures (analytical methods) for use by testing laboratories and others for water monitoring. These test procedures must be used to implement the NPDES program unless EPA has approved the use of an alternate procedure. The regulation would also revise, clarify, and correct errors and ambiguities in existing methods and the water monitoring regulations.

03/00/2019 - NPRM 00/00/0000 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Deregulatory
12/00/2018 - NPRM 12/00/2019 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Other - Other

OW	6682	2040-AF83	Clean Water Act 404 Assumption Update Regulation	CWA Section 404(g) provides for states and tribes to assume administration of the dredged and fill permitting program for certain waters, and addresses the requirements for implementation and EPA oversight. This rule is intended to provide general updates to the 1988 regulations and provide clarity on specific issue(s) requested by the states and tribes. Specifically, states and tribes requested that the EPA clarify those waters for which state/tribe may assume CWA Section 404 permit responsibilities, and those waters for which the USACE retains CWA 404 permit responsibility, under an approved state/tribal program. In 2015, EPA convened a Federal Advisory Committee (FACA), comprised of state, tribal and other stakeholder representatives charging them with providing recommendations as to how EPA could provide clarity on this issue. This rule is intended to provide clarity on the issue of which waters are assumable following EPA's consideration of the FACA recommendations and to provide needed technical corrections and updates to the 1988 regulations.
OW	6976	2040-AF86	Clarification of State Certification Procedures Under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act	Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires that any applicant for a Federal license or permit to conduct an activity which may result in a discharge to navigable waters must obtain, from the state in which the discharge would originate, certification that the discharge will comply with the state's applicable effluent limitations, water quality standards, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, as well as applicable provisions of state law. Regulations, which pre-date the establishment of the EPA, describe the process of certification and the process for notifying neighboring jurisdictions. In addition, EPA has provided stakeholders with guidance through a 2010 handbook called 'Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification: A Water Quality Protection Tool for States and Tribes.' EPA is considering whether the Section 401 certification process would benefit from additional guidance or updated rulemaking to promote nationwide consistency and regulatory certainty for states, permit applicants, and other stakeholders.

03/00/2020 - NPRM 03/00/2021 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Substantive, Nonsignificant	Regulatory
12/00/2019 - NPRM 01/00/2021 - Final Rule	Proposed Rule	Other Significant	Other - TBD

AAship	SAN	RIN	Full Title	External Abstract	Time Table
R08	5872.1	2008-AA03	Federal Implementation Plan for Oil and Natural Gas Sources; Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in Utah	Promulgating these federal regulations will address ozone-forming emissions from existing and new and modified oil and natural gas sources on Indian country lands within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation (U&O Reservation) in Utah, where ambient ozone levels violate the 2015 ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for human health. While the EPA currently provides for streamlined permitting of new and modified minor oil and natural gas sources in Indian country that applies nationally, that mechanism will no longer be available to such sources if the area is designated nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS and sources would need to obtain source-specific permits before beginning construction, potentially delaying continued development of oil and natural gas resources on the U&O Reservation. The rulemaking seeks to achieve three goals for the Indian country portion of the Uinta Basin: (1) clean air; (2) continued, uninterrupted development of the oil and natural gas resources; and (3) consistent CAA regulatory requirements between Indian country lands within the U&O Reservation and lands under State of Utah jurisdiction. This rule would apply to any person who owns or operates or plans to construct or modify an oil and natural gas facility on Indian country lands within the exterior boundaries of the U&O Reservation. The primary stakeholders are the oil and natural gas operators on the Reservation, the Ute Indian Tribe, State of Utah, and the public.	10/00/2018 - NPRM 11/00/2018 - Final Rule

Rulemaking Stage	Priority Category	EO 13771 Designation	Impacts POC
Proposed Rule	Economically Significant	Other - In discussion with HQ.	

R10	5565	2012-AA02	Revisions to Federal Implementation Plans Under the Clean Air Act for Indian Country in Idaho, Oregon and Washington	After ten years of experience implementing the Federal Air Rules for Reservations, EPA Region 10 plans to revise the original rules to provide regulatory relief, streamline and make implementation easier, and promulgate three new rules on Indian Reservations in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The proposed revisions result from the obligation of catching up to air measures in neighboring areas, addressing high levels of particulate matter emissions in specific geographical areas, and clarifying aspects of the initial rules. These revisions will further improve basic air quality regulations resulting in the protection of human health and the environment for communities in and adjacent to such Indian reservations.	00/00/0000 - NPRM

Long-Term Action	Substantive, nonsignificant	Not Subject/Non-Significant